A list of all the petroleum geology ideas as well as petroleum engineering related technologies I have thought of thus far. All the ideas here are public domain. There are ideas here as well as a result of just duplicating notes.

To the amusement of the reader, the ideas are listed newest first, so the quality is higher near the middle. The material is notes, rather than polished material.

Here are some unsent notes, followed with some of my sent notes on petroleum geology.

petroleum geology ideas

thinking about where organic goop comes from It seems like rain at upper lattitudes causes water courses that then run towards the drier areas. at north america this caused lots of goop deltas along the gulf coast. This theory would predict a fairly narrow area of less than a tenth the continental area to look for hydrocarbons, which suggests predictive value. so does it work at other continents. do patagonian rivers flowing towards the planets middle create deltas of goop, where petrochemicals might be found More meaningfully all the undersea riverbeds from when they were above water may have a direction of travel, thus suggesting a narrow area of delta goops that are now undersea petroleum resources this is an approach to finding oceanic petroleum resources

water passing through material causes chromotographic effect, water stains cause material to visibly migrate then band. I think that at sedimentary materials the gradual migration of water as well as petrochemicals leaves a chromatographic image on the sediment. thus even at test wells along with previously nonproducing wells there may be valuable chomatographicish hydrocarbon traces suggesting Petrochemicals of a particular kind migrated this direction, thus a person making anew well would have a preferred directionality of seeking hydrocarbons, particularly if the cores show multiple chomatographic petrotravels towards a particular direction

(nifty) I think the drillstring could have hoberman like ridges that keep the sides particularly tidy.

previous ideas

sticky tape on cores makes geodata cassette a mass throughput approach to mineral characterization (nifty also a described halfbakery idea)

(nift) hydrocarbon as well as fluid minerals may respond to tides. There are orbital source gravitometric images now. from the satellite perspective an orbiting gravitometer could actually easily detect what would ordinarily be monthly peak or trough tides several times each 24 hours to find where liquid minerals were most mobile as well as most concentrated. a terrestrial petroleum geologist might make two tidelike measurements a month yet an orbiting gravitometer could characterize the entire planets moving fluid resources several times every 24 hours. you could even make two satellites, one always in front of the moon, one opposite, the difference between their data would always be a high contrast gravitometric image of fluid resources. Further as a contrast enhancer, there may be a gravitometric standard object to creater higher quality imaging. It is possible the three gorges hydro project contains a precisely known hydrovolume that may be used as a data reference to improve imaging

(nift) situ transformation of hydrocarbons with chlorine from nacl water, grignard reaction, chlorine
I think the first time I thought about this had to do with making liquid fuel with coal use massive amounts of epsom saltys (natural) with chlorine from nacl water to make MgCl then chjange the size of hydrocarbons all you use is minerals near each other (at least where Mgso4 is) or mgso4 which is cheap. so its coal or oil or kerogen, nacl water, electricity from geowarmth, or noting that they have numerous situ patents on warmth transformation of site minerals what those companies think is a value effective chemistry warmer

(nift) silly idea stomatolites may have created hyper deep hydrocarbons, notably some petrochemicals are paleozoic, so stromatolites are waaaaaay before that noting that stromatolites were the main form of earth living tissue during an entire 2 billion years n they created an oxygen atmosphere There Must Be a Lot of What They Turned into which is a silly theory, yet it is not even described on the first page with a blog like "so, where is the stromatolite oil, coal or gas then"
one reply would be that mineralized stromatolites suggest that silification rather than hydrocarnon migration occured yet silication takes vastly longer, so if there are deep stromatolites there might actually be hydrocarbons migrated upward of them apparently alabama has stromatolites with dolomite so thats ancient rotting vegetation with high permeability minerals of course thats silly because the dolomite is actually more organisms layered on the stromatolites when they were near the surface, so that particular area would have had the stromatolite products long outgassed

divided pipe hvac software at buildings HVAC software says it saves 20 pt or more energy, yet what it does is just balace pump ait volume with zonal temperature as well as specified cfm rates. so if there were a well with like

high pressure gas above a liquid hydrocarbon, the liquid hydrocarbon might use 20 pt less pumping energy, if the divided pipe kept it away from the gas pressure area, or its possible thatsometimes say gas is worth 1 while oil is worth one. a few months later oil is woth 1.3 while gas is worth .8 a divided pipe hvac like software could adjust to bring the higher fiscal value product per hour to the transport system at the top of the well so well HVAC could be a nimble financial strategy as well as a mere efficiency effect.

stacking proppants

paint on glass oil on a mineral is a little like paint on glass, is there some chemical or object that will ted to nestle between them, then permit the oil to move. when you think about paint peeling, the paint gets slightly curved while it rigidifies, the curve as well as reduced stickiness causes detachment then it moves away from gravity. so is there a way like cool water, with an ionic fluid, that might make petrogoo detach, firm up, then peel off. follow that with warm geofluid to remelt then move the liquid hydrocarbon. (possibly detergents have come between mineral surface n hydrocarbon as well) also detegents go between mineral n oil possibly carboates are hydrophilic while oil is lipophilic, the detergent goes between them. It may also be possible to find a way to get dissolved gas, nitrogen or possibly argon, to go from eentsy compressed at fracing pressures to bubble sized between oil n mineral.

dissolved gas nucleation sites between oil n mineral

a new detergent that films on one mineral while beads up another, thus drawing fluid together
halogenated fracing detegents (fracing already uses detergents, are they halogenated yet

(nifty) like that MIT person that light a few hundred watt light a few hundred meters away with resonance coupled nduction power witricity powers a microdigging robot to sample a wider area at any movement direction also if the energy is sufficient have the microdigger robot go to mineralized water areas then electrolize to make hydrogen oxygen gas this has well pressurization benefit it may also combine with gas to detonate causing microfractures that cause greater hardocarbon permeability with higher yield

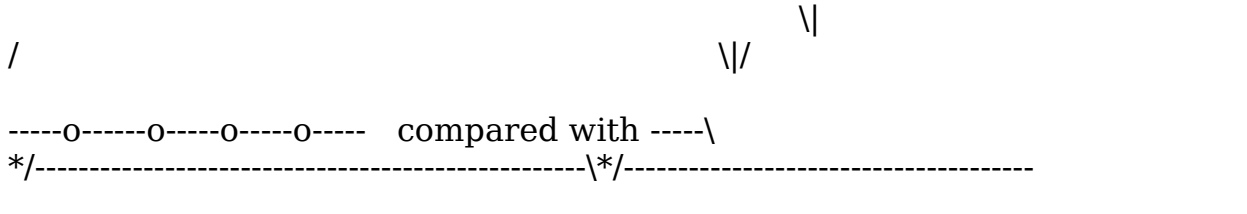
(nifty) use resonance coupled nduction to power capacitors which then hyperenergize a one use electromagnetic coil like at the coin squisher magnets (youtube) that vaporize the coil. the purpose is to create a very high power brief electromagnetic mapping pulse that travels two or three orders of magnitude further through minerals to do mapping. the two or

three orders of magnitude is compared to the em metal detector coil I saw at the petroleum museum image online. a vaporizing coil mapper could see at much greater depth through minerals as the em amplitude is vastly larger.

(nift) little standing waves (like same as it ever was video) at a sedimentary mineral or sponge that also has a high amplitude gradual wave may vibrate fluids towards larger gap areas making them more transportable with the big wave or pressure fronts passing. (Tossing grains slightly at the air permits the larger wind to move them ish) kind like vibrate the fluid to the most traversable sponge chambers then gradually press the sponge.

(nift) (firstpage) situ hydraulic velocitization with area if you view a stream, then put a fabric at part of it, the fabric will accumulate gunk, as a result the remaining area of the stream will move faster, thuis it is possible to use area specific gunking up to create higher velocity. Thus it may be that putting reversible antiproppants at a frac actually creates higher gas travel velocity, which makes the rest of the well pumpless or cheaper.

foraging theory math foraging theory sometimes compares a person walking along looking with a glance to find a treat once every few meters with another person that walks a hundred meters between areas, then at each widely spaced area makes a bunch of micro trips.



I think that if you look at producing wells you can make a foraging theory math graph that overlays producing wells, then you use a correlative computer program to suggest places to make wells based on far enough away to be sipping different resource pools, foraging success graph extrapolations, The groovy thing, is that if you develop thid model without looking at the underlaying geology, then it predicts adequate new well places at new (yet verified production area data sets) areas at a particular financial rate of success (better than breakeven) then you have a mechanism that successfully puts wells at places not predicted with geology, which When Geologically Characterized Describe or Locate New Productive Geologies(!) so its math wildcattng that teaches what new oil finding geology looks like, which can then be used the usual way to find oil based on geology maps English version: theres an oil or gas well at Pa as well as LA, so we make a well between them, because we specified better than breakeven at our foraging theory location data, we get an arkansas

well, about three of those gives a producing well, which also teaches us about a completely unexpected geostructure that has petroresources.

(nifty) nitrogen trichloride explosive fracing mousse from ait as well as naCl water electrolysis I think that an oil water blend known as a mousse could contain nonreactive nitrogentrichloride where the nitrogen trichloride is made on site from nacl water as well as atmospheric nitrogen which I read is actually made now with membrane systems. nonexplosive as a solution nitrogen trichloride or tribromide is made to be an oil water mousse, then pumped at frac sites. the mousse decombobulates (separates) after a few minutes or hours causing autodetonation nitrogentriiodide is stable at solution, then when it dries on paper it explodes, so its possible when an oil water mousse separates the nitrogen trichloride is less dislloved thus explodes.

ammonia with hydrogen peroxide from air water electrolysis creates hairbleach chemical that surfactants as well as widens permeability at fracs

thats like 20 petroleum geology ideas to go on the next video which would be better with more anime girls

(nift) (firstpage) catalytic reforming of hydrocarbons may be improved with the use of resonance coupled nductive witricity structures The electricity at a distance phenomena permits the refinery to warm specific areas as well as cuastom produce hydrocarbon movements. thinking of packing trays at a catalytic reformer, these can be custom warmed or vibrated, possibly where acoustic resonance effects cause a particular kind of liquid hydrocarbon blob size at a distance

(nift) turning nastural gas to liquid hydrocarbons is sometimes accomplished with a catalyst I think that the effectiveness of catalysts may be improved with changing the duration of the transitional molecular form the intermediate. noting the phosphorescent materials maintain modified energy levels minutes or hours I think that a cataltyst metal linked to a phosphorescent materal like aluminum styrontiate could shopw varied lerngth on ntramolecular dynasmics with photonic activation of the phosphorescence modified state Further many compounds are phosphorescent with radioactivity, that is a high energy radiographic photon causes minutes or hours of averaged reemission length thus a radioactive phosphorescent catalyst, possibly something as simple as UCo or UAlSrCo could have tunable catalytic ntramolecular dynamics where all of the stimulation energy was from mild natural radioactivirty. that is of benefit at thick or deep systems rather than planar light stimulated phosphorescent systems.

it would be marvelous if ch4 could be turned to c8h18 with a catalyst at the hydrocarbon well site large amounts of oceanic gas hydrocarbon reserves are known, the thing is cheap transport of the material.

environmentally milder approaches to getting hydrocarbon resources could be related to the pH of fracing fluid as well as the form of mineral accumulations. electrolysis of water produces hydroxyl or "proton" rich water of varied pH perhaps running this fluid at a layer near the surface would cause the fracing fluid "leachates" to strongly precipitate different chemicals although I do not know if alkalinized well water fluid or acidified well water fluid or pH neutral well water fluid would have fewer naughty solutes, one of the three is likely to be better than the others thus pH modification near the pregroundwater surface layert may be of environmental benefit The primary purpose of the electrolyzed water woulf be to improve mineral permeability of fracing effects, the thermal energy from nonelectrical output of electricirty output could be used as process energy liker cogen. Also, it is possible the form of tailings may contribute to leachate. My perception was that during the 20th century they would gather as resource, then cover everything with clay. It is possible that during the processing, layering or sizing the afteruse minerals creates a heap form that has milder leachates or autocompensating lerachates (dolomite (oh) on sulfur (h) causes pH neutrality, with grainy parts between clay.

with fracing it seems like fracing at a sweep angle, similar to a person spray cleaning a driveway could of benefit
angle rinse, then proppant, would shift all the microsilt to just one side, I think based on patents that the presence of microsilk may be a soft materia proppants compress nto, which reduces the width of the nerw permeability channel. also a grapgic I saw of fracing suggested 40 minutes of simultaneous fluid with proppant activity rather than, a sweep clean to one side, then proppant approach which could keep the new micropermeability wider longer noting these frac widths have sizes that are teeny, it is actually possibly that electrolized water as a surface prep could microetch or otherwise improve the effectiveness of proppants. as usual the process waermth generated from electrolysis (most likely from ch4 generating eletricity) could be used as part of the resourge getting process

a new kind of electricity atoms have s d pi orbitals Noting that quantum effects work on entire atoms I think it ios possible to send hydrogen or larger atoms through a double slit apparatus then observe only their orbital area of type s, d or pi, that causes the quantum observation requirement to be electrons at a particular place. If the atom has a d or pi orbital detected, then a linked particle also has this orbital energized with an electron. now with previous version of electricity it was desceribed as surplus of electrons always at outermost orbital Now we have quantity of electrons, always at s

d or pi location as a beam of occurence. when attaching molecules tio each other, modifying a near core electron or speaking diectly to a pi orbital makes a tremendous difference thus this is kind of like a new kind of electrocombination or electrolysis beam likely to be a catalytic beam as well.

noting that digital watches during the 20th century had a quartz crystal -|[]|- that vibrated at a precise frequency based on shape n mass whemn stimulated with electricity it may be that the micrograins of sio2 or crystal mineral sand may vibrate slighty at just the right electrical field. It is possible that a drill head or surface might actually drill more effectively if the micrograins were electrovibrated with a mild current

making oceanic petroleum getting more environmentally mild may go with more effective precise construction. I heard that the BP deep horizons thing made a mess because when constructed it was noticeably misaligned at construction. placing small radio or acoustic digital location desceribers on major parts of undersea wells, then noting their location to each other could describe to engineers how true to specification the actual parts were from each other. I do not think gps works underwater otherwise precision locating everything would be a gps activity. It is possible that a gps at water surface, with a network of "radiosondes" or acoustic beacons could preciselty locate the entire data set though.

(nifty) I saw a graphic that noted the active volume of oil was just 100 to 200 million barrels. slight deviations of beta caused valuation amplification effects, I think changing the active volume would reduce valuation volatility Thus I suggest that the Chinese, the US, as well as Norway each create a 200 million bbl active reserve with big pools opf surface reservoir petroleum, possibly coated with a cm of silicone oil to keep it from volatalizing to the environment. Noting that oil value fluictuations from 70 to 110 a bbl during 200 to 2009 caused gloabal security variations, as well as 100 million person famine I think Norway, which like Sweden devotes an entire 1 pct of its revenue to global social charity could fund an oil valuation stabilization reservoir. the construction might be a few hundred million US$ yet it would prevent vast famimnes as well as civil unrest globally. The US would also build a surface petroleum reservoir noting that the trillion dollar middle east wars may have something to do with oil security, as well as political reactions to oil security. Thus a few hundred million to reduce resource as well as political psychological volatility is a highly effecrtive defense nvestment. China faces a similar political stability opportunity. Petroleum resource disruption could affect the chinese economy similar to the US during the 1970s. Russian oil is plentiful yet frequently politically nterrupted. creating a 200 million bbl reserve of oil pipelined from russia would largely nsulate chinas economy from petroleum volatility. Noting that China was willing to do the yellow river project to improve society the

vastly smaller cheaper petroleum reserve may be a thoughtful value to improving asd well as maintaining chinese economic stability.

Thinking about the location of oil a petroleum geologist could view paleoweather direction as well as mineral type. Thinking of large near land water areas like sounds or bays it is possible to predict from the weather which areas will tend to accumulate organic material. weather sheltered coves or the leeward (downwind) sides of big water are calmer thus have a higher likelihood of accumulated organics. so if a person has just a few core samples that say "organics" then they could look to see if a slightly different part of the same core had ripples or high or minimal hydroerosion, thuis suiggesting which of a few test cores was most likely to be on the leeward organic accumating side of a previous bigwater area.

(Kind of like electrolysis) of CH4 or rather dielectric disintegration of ch4 at argon presumably gives C, H, H2, as well as possibly a few longer hydrocarbons like c2h6. If there were a hydrocarbon resource with lots of ch4 as well as a use of chemical process warmth, possibly shale or tar sands, then lots of ch4 could be dielectric disintegrated, producing useful hydrogen, with the warmth completely useable as process warming energy.

(nift) although it may not be a petroleum gelogy technology, it might be, If the worlds cheapest catalyst has a use at hydrocarbons then it does. The worlds cheapest catalyst is to dry seawater, electrlize to make Chlorine gas as well as "material" then run water through material, mostly creating soluble NaOH as well as KoH, MgOH, having removed these dissolvable hydroxides some material remains. That material, mostly blended metals is the catalyst. what does it do? I do not know, yet if you try it on a variety of reactions, if it does something beneficial its very cheap n plentiful.

(nift) The nernst equation says that the same chemical at different concentrations placed at different electrodes creates electrical potential. Thus 300 (three hunded) 1/10 ml crevices, each with its own carbon electrode, at ionic water, as a separate Nernst area might generate as much as 60 volts! I think a millifiore bead like fracing proppant that functioned like a Nernst battery could be made. when experiencing moving ionic fluids the electricity producing microbead proppant could electrolize water to produce hydrogen as well as oxygen gas. this could be used to pressurize an air to promote fluid movement, or to explode, creating creater permeability or a useful pressure wave.

I read that some hydrocarbon wells actually produce mousse , thickish goop, from water oil simultaneouties I think situ mousse could be made to autochannelize kind of like runny pudding with certain chemicals. I wonder what chemicalas I meant theres a possibility that halogenated detergents would be super hydrophilic theres also a possibility that oil water colloids

change goopiness at different ph which suggests the previously described cheap electro pH modified water Maybe it was rust, the fe203 fe3o2 cycle that autopuffs fe might actually mess with oil water blends while being cheap.

(nifty) Regardless of their actual quality, coming up with three new petroleum geology petroleum enfgineering ideas each 24 hours seems to be possible. Thus I suggest a tax credit to companies that use oil technologies patented during the must recent half decade. This would cause large numbers of people to think of new petroleum geology petroleum wengineering ideas then patent them while omitting direct regulation. Prior to my effort about 40 new petroleum geology patents occured each year, this recent month has produced more technologies than that although obviously of varying quality with a complete absence of protyping. a tax credit would cause others to create new ideas rather like multipling my efforts hundreds or thousands of times while creating a much higher amount of quality control. The tax risk to the government is minimal, perhaps a few hundred million dollars, to create orders of magnitude more petroleum geology technology. Thus it is possible trillions of dollars of economic as well as military risk reduction occur as a result of few hundred million dollars of tax risk I urge the Chinese to take this approach as well. Even if only one of every million Chinese felt like creating a new petroleum geology technology idea each year, (rather than 3 every 24 hours) those 1400 new petroleum geology ideas each year would nearly equal the entire previous patented work. This woulsd bring tremendous reduction of risk to China. Notably Chinas economy is linked to the value of the dollar, thus creating large surpluses of cheap hydrocarbons benefits both the production as well as product accumulating, as well as currency value of chinese interests. also, its kind of mentally pleasant to try to think of new technologies. aside from all this risk reduction, state, duty, persuasion, the actual figuriong out the new technologies is frequently nifty.

(nift) I wonder if drill pipe can be standardized as longer resulting as fewer steps per drill string to create cheaper well making
if you think of a coin rotating on edge, it always contacts at the same area, yet a coin with a wider edge with also a slight wobble would trace a minutely different path with each rotation. applying this to a drill head, it is possible a slight wobble with differently shaped drill head could cause the mineral meeting the drillhead to usually meet a millimeterness fresh area of drillhead this would create longer durability sharpness as well as reduce thermal softening or repetitive metal smooshing. That could permit highe drillhead velocity or fewer drillhead changes making wellmaking cheaper

(nift) Noting that two opposite rotating disks -] [- create fluid or gas movement patterns -]||| | ∮ | |||[- with noticeable layering (∮ is turbulent

flow area) It seems possible there are siome catalysis circumstances where rather than a completely dissolved catalyasts, or a completely surface active plated catalyst a thin layer mildly oscillated catalyst could be more effective. thus moving a blend of liquid ch4 with a fluid layered catalyst between opposite rotating disks could have the high catalyst concentration, oscillation(surface refreshing), thermal optimization to turn ch4 to liquid hydrocarbons then when the hydrocarbon fluids with gas were foofed, that is evaporated, the physical; catalyst particles could be recovered as powder, regenerated if necessay, then reused to catalyze more gas to fluid hydrocarbons preferably this process would be possible at the well head or oceanic hydrocarbon areas. after use some catalysts passivate, it is possible that this effects their mass sortation tendencies, so its possible that at a opposite rotating disk passivated catalyst particles might move to a different area of the system

(hilsh vortex tube) -> more active catalyst particles -> (flow normalizer) -> opposite rotating disks -> some of the multigas particle whooshness then is refed to the hilsch vortex tube to concentrate or maintain the pct of active catalyst particles

I think it may be possible to create a detergent that films on one mineral while beading on another detergents are used at fracing now, the idea here is that hydrocarbon clumping moves hydrocarbons differently than making a film like if you were spraycleaning a driveway, a detergent that caused oil to bead, while water filmed, under a certain pressure spray would tend to concentrate the oil from push susceptibility Notably nitrogen from air is available thus electrolisis of N2 with hydrogen may make some high pH (basic) ammoniaish gunk that may emulsify cheaply

like ^   ^ ^ ^   ^   ^ ^^ ^ each peak of earth crumple has a different height, so each ^ (area of natural hydrocarbon pooling) has a different hydrocarbon gas fluid pressure, so you can "tranch" these at a horizontal drilling map to get higher volume as well as effectiveness at a certain length of transverse well

petroleum geology technologies

use liquid hydrogen or carbon electrode at LNG to do something like electrolysis to ch4, this would actually be dialectric disintegration as ch4 is nonpolar, yet with a hydrogen or hydrogen carbon electrode recombination products would be longer more valuable alkanes

noting the effect where some materials have narrow angle pressure fracture, like autosharpening depleted uranium It seems possible to create a drillhead that autosharpens petroleum drillheads ive viewed online have multiple synthetic bits

One approach to creating this effect with carbon nitride bits or similar is to hypercool drillhead nserts with lasers shining on them or possibly overlapping microwave warming during mnufcture to create artificial cleavage planes that autosharpen as compared with dulling. basically 3d variable annealing, possibly responsive to some very specific occurence to cleave

autoswelling proppants could actually be string shaped to create a longer area of uplift so as to sufficientize the length of porosity path at a percolation theory model of what an optimally porous material should be

another methane clathrate gathering technology is just to apply the cassion technology to a clathrate bed, however rather than an actual cassion that reaches the surface a few hundred meters up, is to create a water filled cassion or tubular structure full of methane converting microorganisms as well as growth nutrients like Fe that are rarer at the less biotic areas of the ocean, then the clathrates are bulk food to a mechanically gatherable autofloating when full of liquid lipid microorganism. the amount of released clathrates is linked to the presence of the size of the nutrient cassion or tube which is much more ecologically conservative than "surface mining"

(nifty) at some situ process like oil shale the hydrocarbons are warmed awhile I think a chemical tracer that visualizes the actual warmth at a variety of places as well as fluid motion as well as actual possible hydrocarbon modifications could be accomplished with a hydrocarbon that had a number of thermosesnitive groups on it. amazingly dextrose which is basically hydroxylated 11acane might be a model of compounds that could change color or isotopic ratio with gradual thermal activity. creating these tracer chemicals permits the gathering of lots of data on which part of a situ well, at what temperature, at what duration, produces the highest yield. noting that even with combusting gas at a car cylinder micromapping the activity profile causes large efficiency from engineering modifications accurately describing the situ process with a chemical tracer is likely to be beneficial

(nift) Noting that the US can have as much 40 to $70 USD per bbl Canadian Tar sand or possibly shale oil if a pipeline is built, the creation of better cheaper pipelines as well as cheaper oil transport containers creates cheaper petroleum at the actual user. a simple pipeline modification which may reduce environmental risk is simply a \-O-/ pipe with a tray around tube shape, where the tray would typically direct possible spillage to a lined micro reservoir. This system absent moving parts could create greater pipeline permissability, 40 to $70 oil from canada competes with 100$ valuations, pipeline technology thus reduces oil costs 20 to 30 pct. (note the multiyear average however determines the actual applicability of pipeline technology
) a sensor variation of greater pipeline functionality uses a flow sensor with a tiny storage loop, if the presure fluctuates the storage loop fills, which gives sufficient pressure variation reduction as well as timing cushion to keep the rest of the pipeline from reacting to an under or overpressure event.
(better with image)

(nifty) surface oilshale or tar sand could have the hydrocarbons concentrated with rapidly flinging the oilshale or tar sand at either snow or warm salt, which may be available at the immediate area. basically grinding the oil shale or tar sand with salt of some temperature transfers the material from the mineral chunks to the salt chunks, then dissolve the salt with water, the hydrocarbons then float or otherwise accumulate, then the salt can be recrystallized. Noting that Canada has a vast snow resource, it could actually be that flinging tar sand at crystallized water then then grinding may actually concentrate hydrocarbons as well much more cheaply. depending on the chemical engineering warmable salt or plentiful water crystals should adsorb much hydrocarbon from the mineral surface

(nifty) I think they noticed already yet it was fresh to me, a blob of hydrocarbons frequently floats on a pool of melted hydrocarbons (butter on melted butter oil) thus there may be zones of hydrocarbon concentration at a situ oil process from oil shale or tar sand where higher concentrations of particularly valuable hydrocarbons occur, that gives the possibility of "slurping" just that part of the resource that is more highly valued at a particular time. If oil is cheap then slurping lighter hydrocarbons from heptane to 11ane might be economically functional to maintain economic competence then when the price fluctuates the larger mass of heavier hydrocarbons is of sufficient value to area slurp basically if you structure a situ process right the "soup" generates areas of sustained "cherry picking" while the oil company waits a few months such that the main resource is valued at at a sufficient margin

I already partially described this an opportunity to create carbon neutral hydrocarbons from methane hydrates would be to use Fe enrichment at a cassion over an area

compressing a slightly spreadable chunk of oil shale or tar sand causes it to have crenellated edges, (cookie squish then rotate away the edges) then placing a force tangent to the compression causes the microedges to come apart this could be a cheaper approach to getting smaller chunks or particles to make fluidized bed applications

modifying the specific warmth of water vapor when they do situ hydrocarbon gathering they frequently use warm water vapor "steam" is there a way to get water vapor to carry greater specific warmth

describing sedimentary minerals
One problem with the mean is that the tails of the size distribution, which are hard to measure accurately (fine stuff gets lost; big stuff is too “lumpy” statistically) have a strong effect on the computation of petromodels.
(at the time I wrote this I was thinking) notably the fine stuff affects percolation while the big blobby stuff permits rapid fluid flow, thus the usenet oracle (“orrie”) distribution notation 7bgr3 describes a normalish distribution along (0 to z) quintiles petroleum geology softaware might be rather thrilled to compare quintiles (0-10) (n)(n)(n) (r to z) being an identifier that says minimal occlusive silt, lots of huge blobs its kind of like digital kurtoses

(nift) viewing the oil then grouping the oil or making oil movement channels rather than looking at the size of the distribution of the mineral microchunks one could look at the size of the noncontinuous oil blobs, spread out per area unit of space, possibly divided with the porosity of the umm general mineral formation, to give an amount/mobility number where explosions could change either mobility, or create geometrically predictable bands of clumped newly linked oil blobs. so a petroleum geologist is then directing a "unite the blobs" or "porositize the substrate" frac or explosion effect to create a higher pertroleum flow rate
sediment size decreases progressively downstream. (This is called downstream fining.) If this obviously detectable at sedimentary minerals then petroleum geologists could possibly find upstream of a particular sediment to finder larger grained petroleum deposits where (larger grains would be likely to have larger gaps) (online says finer sediment is more porous, wow) permitting different petroleum flow rates, this would be true even at currents at open seas, so a directionality of previous fluid flow likely already informs petroleum geologists

porosity changes with depth, suddenly changing depth with a geoevent

could reelasticize porosity permitting hydrocarbon travel as well as accumulation
to my amazement reelasticity may be part of crumple hydrocarbon resources, sort of comically, the meteor crater oil may have had a big migration effect from simply doubling the porosity as a result or shifting overminerals, thus permitting particular direction flow from reelasticity. I do not knoqw of other geologic effects where lots of mass was lifted off a petroleum area, suddenly doubling porosity, from re elasticity, permitting new flows to concentrate

zapping highly laminar minerals at their laminer spacing frequency em resonce or acoustics might do things to porosity

iffy yet fun wow mica flaces create pseudomatrix, yet mica flakes are suberply frequency responsive, if you ultrasonicate mica at the right frequency it is likely to cleave rapidly as a result of the very uniform laminar spacing, so ultrasonics aimed at mica minerals could actually affect porosity

(nifty) goofy sonic scanning explosive geotextile geotextiles are large area fabrics that frequently lay on the ground. giant fabrics that stabilize hillsides so an acoustic imaging seismologist just specifies, lay that large area geotextile along the ground, then the software uses the large area grid to create small acoustic microsiesmic sounds with explosives that are part of the geotextile, that permits an imaging scientist to coincide 2, 3 ,4 or a huge plurality of wave sources at a preferred time interval to do acoustic imaging, creating fabulous nodal energy effects at depth which the software then figures out, the purpose is also to create a micromapped area at depth to create much higher resoltion drilling, having noted that a few meters difference affects actoil oil production a lot. so at an oil well location acre, you would use an acoustically emitting geotextile to superoptimeze where on that acre to drill to find hydrocarbons, also the geotextile could be reusable, its kind of amusing to think of the distributed explosives or sonicators being activated from a laser at a distance rather than being wired or CPU wifi communicated people at MIT geosciences are doing awesome things with data this gives them more data from a controllable simultaneous dimensional transducer

this is some old idea from the 90s when I was figuring ways to make mineral
products cheaper. some previous methods of grinding rocks caused similar sized clumps I think that remixing different sizes of rock clumps causes a different microarea pressure distribution resulting as a highe proportion of littler blobs produced with less energy further theres the asymettric impinging press surface approach [][] [] would always tend to produce varied chunk sizes, if these are remix preferred sizes that is a benefit any

petroleum geology style we apply these to oil shale to make nuggests the right size to do fluidized bed processing which is more efficient

crinkle at ancient biomass approach with petroresource at nonhydrated paleozone when water meets hydrocarbond it washes them away, so to find hydrocarbons its beneficial to find the dryer side of a after paleozoic crinkle. water causes the biomass at the first place, yet then if there is a dry side to the surface geofeature after then thats the area with the less rinsed away hydrocarbons further those hydrocarbons have had the opportunity to migrate further, ncreasing the number of ^ where it may be found from /5\ on the moist side of the crinkle to /3\ /5\ /3\ on the dry side where there was hydrocarbon migration without washing (higher numbers suggest more oil)

I think they could put gravitometers the size of ICs on combines to map large areas of land to find possible hydrocarbon as well as mineral resource areas

some amazing oceanic hydrocarbon areas have chewels gum like blobs of pure oil, I think those oil filled blobs haqve resonance frequencies, so to characterize a resource area they could use a component frequency acoustic pulse tuned to the oil blobs, while thats obvious the benefit comes from more carefully mapping the path of a horizontal well to optimize resource finding path

wicking petroleum at the well foot I think some hydrocarbons wick better than they pump as 14psi it all a a vacuum can produce, thus its possible that putting fluffy fibers on the nterior of certain oil wells could pull hydrocarbons to the pump area, which then brings the oil up to the surface. thats better than one cycle pumping because one cycle pumping has a nonvacuum nterval

visualize a horizontal oil well where the horizontal is actually the radius of a deep area planar circle. each area that is at an angle from the preferred horizontal wellpath has a likelihood of producing oil so if the oil is at 3:00 there mmight be 30 pt chance of oil at 12 or 6, with 10 pt chance of oil at 9:00 To make oil cheaper to get, there with all the drilling equipment, staff, paperwork, a software model can decide if another horizontal well at 1:00 (with 40 pct likelihood of oil) is economically valued as cheaper than the first well. if it is then the average expense per well goes down while producing more oil. The thing that makes this a little different is that the software evaluates the economics at drill time rather than iteravely with days or weeks between opportunity realization, thus it makes an advantages of having all the drilling equipment, people, permits there to reduce costs.

I think that petroleum geologist know that some hydrocarbon formations as a result of their vastness yet mild concentrations of hydrocarbons regenerate rather gradually, that gives a shares opportunity where a petroleum geologist legitimately predicts a gatherable resource half a century away, then the petroleum company makes a public offering of that petroresource to fund current projects

fiscal reward on publishing full data on well logs. scientists also value negative findings, what didnt work. with the creation of software models the geology of the wells that dont work has value to build more effective oil location prediction software thus they could give a few hundred thousand $ on the well records of nonproducing wells that cost more than 5 or 7 million to drill.

"oil well finding procedure" am still wondering about this one its different than the regen shares thing

methane hydrates may go well with nernst battery effects. the nernst battery uses a plurality of microareas with different concentrations of the same ion to make electricity, warmed methane hydrates produce fluid motion with varied ionicity at ocean water, thus nernst battery warmers could lay on methane hydrates spontaneously generating electricity to warm or mill methane hydrates under a transport tube.

Petroleum geology technologies
During 2011 ch4 gas was 7 times cheaper than liquid hydrocarbons per amount of produced energy Thus there is a strong value to creating liquid hydrocarbons from ch4 Many approaches use catalysts This is a new kind of ch4 to liquid hydrocarbon catalyst

Many catalytic materials work most efficiently at particular temperatures as well as pressures, researchers have compared the US diamond anvil technology with the former Russian superbaric hydraulic technology. The Russians made a gigantic hydraulic machine to research the effect of high pressure on chemistry, the US researchers just used a microsample between two diamond plates to achieve higher pressures while keeping a viewable reaction. Now use semiconductor fabrication technology to create a million or billion variably sized microchambers on silicon silicon nitride or diamond coated silicon nitride at a flat disk or semiconductor style wafer Then create a second disk or wafer with the complementary impressing shapes of varied sizes. When sandwiched together with ch4 these million or billion diamond pressure chambers will first describe the optimal pressure

regime to do catalysis while various chemical vapor deposited possible catalysts are measured as to their effectiveness at a million or billion chemical variations. This technology rapidifies catalyst research tens of thousands or hundreds of thousands times more rapidly than 2oth century approaches. Further the diamond disks may be used to catalyze ch4 to liquid hydrocarbons at production a vibrating system where billions of microtechnology near nanotechnology micropressure reactors like >] with the right coating of catalyst could actually be used to make the liquid hydrocarbons at the well, which greatly improves energy portability. A vibrating scroll compression technology similar to two metal vinyl LPs could continually microcompress the ch4 at the catalyst at bulk to produce hydrocarbon liquids

Nanomesh proppants
Proppants are little blobs, sometimes natural silica, that keep microfractures permeable to hydrocarbons propped silicon carbide or nitride proppants are patented thus may have economic value silicon carbide nanomesh is latticelike ultralight silicon carbide that is about 5 times lighter than aerogel. I think that little eiffelblob proppants would have vastly less mass thus travel further while the fracing water travels through the newly created permeability spaces. The published advantage of the silicon carbide proppant is that as the geology relaxes with gravity it stays strong enough to keep the micropermeabilities passable longer compared with ordinary silica silicon carbide or nitride nanomesh would be similarly hyperstrong yet travel further with water. There is also a newer opportunity to clump nanomesh proppants on each other or on ordinary silica. Nanomesh silicon carbide or nitride proppants are engineerable to float, thus one proppant could tend to accumulate as a base, another as a support, keeping the microchannels open wider longer more effectively. This may also create opportunities to blend two thirds silica proppant with one third nanomesh to create highly value optimizes propped fracing

Quantum linked s d pi orbitals effect quantum inked atoms s d pi orbitals thus causing an electron effect different than outermost electron mobility effects
Its published that twin slit quantum physics experiments work on 114 amu molecules (10 ish boron carbon nitrogen atoms) thus ch4 or even mere hydrogen can be treated as a quantum wave function

Quantum wave functions are linkable yet the specific state of the atom or molecules electron orbital configuration is part of its quantum identity to have two linked atoms or molecules they are more coherent if they share precisely the same orbital configuration. Thus it imaginable that when quantum linking two benzene atoms the moment of linkage would be better more coherent more durable, more nformationally particular if they both are at either chair or boat version simultaneously. Now if we link two

hydrogen atoms or two ch4 molecules then radically change the electron orbital characteristics at s d p or pi orbital area, this quantum linkage may apply to the linked atom, it may have susceptibility of detectability if it has the same configuration momentarily, the susceptibility of detection particulariuzes the electron orbital state, creating a modified atom at a distance. Note we didn't actually do anything to the distant atom, we were just able to observe it when it momentarily went out of synchronization with the other atom or molecule at the lab. This very different structuralization of the near nucleus electrons may well produce a very different observable effect the molecule is likely to disintegrate, or an atom is likely to emit a very high energy photon events that may be detectable at greater distances than electricity or most em waves The petroleum geology idea then is to beam quantum linked atoms or molecules as waves then when they meet long hydrocarbons they sychro freak out which causes detectability so its an actual way of mapping hydrocarbons directly rather than from acoustic reflection or near area EM when you think about sending a beam of deep electron linked atoms through space or material as a result of a modified twin slit experiment it is kind of like a new kind of electricity as it effects nonoutermost electrons. Things that move only outermost electrons are the previous kind of electricity. Then there are also published proton conduction technologies, these actually use proton movement at circuits or reactions.

Lets compare this to quantum radar which is apparently authentic
Quantum radar is a hypothetical remote-sensing method based on quantum entanglement.
One possible implementation of such technology has been developed and patented[1] by defense contractor Lockheed Martin.[2] It intends to create a radar system which provides a better resolution and higher detail than classical radar can provide.
The technology is hoped to work by using photon entanglement to allow several entangled photons to function as if a shorter wavelength was used to allow detection of small details while having an overall longer group wavelength that allows long distance transmission.
Here a big company says you can beamcast what amounts to an array telescope of quantum linked objects to get a more detailed view the version I describe just says you can make an effort only to observe part of the electron orbital volume or positions of a quantum beamed atom or molecule
The similarities suggest that supertricity or um, mezzanine electrons mezzotronics qlme quantum linked mezzanine electronics may be functional

Its possible Nernst battery proppants could make a surfactant from ambient fluids carboxylating an alkane or using chlorine from electrolysis to give a lipophilic on one area hydrophilic at another area molecule

This is likely to already exist yet an acoustic beam travelling on a vehicle with a acoustic sensor stationary at a different location could systematically traverse an area raster scanning geofeatures at depth Its also possible to have both the sensor as well as the beam mounted on separate travelling vehicles to gather higher quality data or possibly to supervisualize an area found to nifty at the time of measurement
Geologists use fluid tracers now It is possible that chemicals that delay activation to trace could be placed at one area, then portions of the chemical become active to reacting with situ environment thus reacting along the way to grapg the actual chemical environment at a variety of places from one tracer fluid application
----------(gloms reacts)—Measure
----------(gloms reacts)--------Measure
-----(gloms reacts)----------Measure
-(gloms reacts)----------Measure
As the tracer travels just some of it gloms then reacts, the detector or chemistry can tell which stage of reaction occurred where at the mineral resource

Some petroleum geology processes use warmth to convert or fluidize hydrocarbons it is possible that an IR reflective fluid at situ could concentrate warmth to more effectively modify situ keorgen as well as petrochemicals

Clumps of sedimentary material have silt grains chunks each of these is responsive to different drilling forces its kind of like the opposite of a fascht if a drill had side supports that tend to compress an area such that the chunks or grains have greater force at their preferred area of division then drilling is more rapid, compare aligned crackers at parallel== or perpendicular (splat) these have different efficacies of material dividing at a particular pressure

Its possible some geostrata or minerals like dolomite have varying waters of hydration at the crystals That suggests that there is a specific warmth or chemical treatment to change the numbers of waters of hydration which changes the volume either creating greater permeability of causing heightened pressure to move fluids
Geostrata that pool hydrocarbons sometimes have a ^ shape that pools hydrocarbons one approach is to change the mass atop the ^ formation at the gulf coast as well as other offshore areas it may be possible to make a cassionthat completely removes a massive overmass of water, thus causing hydrocarbons to appreciably move towards the depressurized cassion area regenerating wells
Canada as well as Russia has lots of tar sands as well as oil shale I think it may be possible to use frost heave to repeatedly scrape as well as divide water petroleum mousses to concentrate petroleum Among places with

snowy winters frost heave can be applied numerous times each 24 hours. Note that some of these places have resources where tyhere are patents suggesting thermal liquefaction or softening, It is possible the naturally occurring cool resource at some loacations could be used to gather hydrocarbons
Noting that some hydrocarbon resources have fossil parts I think it may be possible to generate acoustic energy that is responant at the particular sixe n mass of the fossil parts, the emphasis is actually just creating slightly greater permeability as a result of deep wiggling shapes
Kerogen may be radicalizable or reactivatable (like olefins as destaurated may be reactable) at particular defined surroundings, the creation of these reactants at situ, then at a different temperature as well as pressure furthers reactions that soften or liquefy kerogen, the patents show very different kerogen reactivities at different temperatures, thus I think this may work. I think I have previously written about if you make 1 pct heptane, will that mobilize dodecane better than dividing dodecane to two decanes? Similar thinking only with reactivity rather than molecule size
I do not know if tar sands with microliquefaction channels would give hydrocarbons more rapidly yet I think it might be possible to create a high viscosity yet high mass oil right on site that rather than floating, would tend to mingle with thicker gooeier natural hydrocarbon fluids providing laminar flow separation channels as well as sepration planes throughout the heavy goop resource. These channels might then preferentially pass high warmth water to liquefy or soften throughout the resource Its slightly similar to “fracing” tar with oil, to create widish laminar flow shaped channels that things can pass through

not petroleum geology yet it is possible the electro osmotic effect as described at mit paper where the actual size of the electro osmotic area near a surface is kinda little 3 dby lengths, could be gotten around with a focal electron source like a rod moving near the surface of a liquid, to produce an electro osmotic motion, far from a side area, a plurality of these could create a larger fluid motion. like if you toss glitter onto liquid then electrify the glitter, the fluid moves, if you electrify the floating glitter patternistically you get patterned fluid motion, ncluding macromotion from multicombined tiny motions so this is kind of a way of moving fluid with moving the fluid near the microconductors floating at the surface, yet a

colloid would have possible conductors disperesed throughout the goop, so a planar em wave might be patternable to move the goop at the middle of the amount. a nifty calculation would be, if you do electrophesis like thing on a bunch of differently nanosized conductors, then do electrosmosis on them at their particular size em antenna frequency could you get them all to move at the same time, that would be like robot motion impelling goop

so as kind of pointless application if you paint a chunk of mineral like an oilshale with photovoltaic paint, on a layer of microsized metal antenna chunks that could absorb em energy then are rather calm this would very gradually pull ooze out of the chunk from sunlights energy.

this could make a fun approach to art restoration, electrosmosis of oil stains out of famous old paintings at about 10,000 seconds per linear meter of moving oil, or 10 to 100 seconds per mm of goop motion or as the mit paper says 30 micrometers per second

what would look kind of like magic, yet would be science, is to use the way a wire about 10 to 40 feet above the ground has a potential difference with the ground, then use that very gradual electrical motion to make electroosmosis at the top of a container full of fluid which em frequency sorted to electrosmosis pull certain ions up then to a channel, gradually a concentration of that ion would occur at whatever the channel led to, possibly giving a elfish no moving parts way to separate sea water to metals it would process 1 meter of fluid every 10,000 seconds, which as a kind of multiyear honored sculpture would create big accretions of metal

I just thought of a new petroleum geology technology the various acoustic DSP math approaches all like higher quality data creating a reference datapoint like the way satellite optics using laser standards to figure out actual atmospheric variation apparently doiubles or triples resolution applied to georesources well gels have different acoustic responses than liquids, yet a gel can turn to a liquid at a predictable interval Thus if you place a gel thatr gradually turns liquid at a hydrocarbon well sampling area the acoustic behavior of the gel can predictably change from "minerallike" to another acoustic reflectance standard, to oil to water as it "melts" noting that each of these provides a defined spatial area, as well as a defined (yet changing) density the actual density motion resonance standard the ability of math DSP to know that at a particular time a reference acoustic responsiness like a particular desired mineral or mapped mineral is created. This gives much larger data reference objectness than just one chunk of bismuth or the like, as it might possibly define a more precise map of where each type of mineral as the reference rotates what it is as the gel "melts" now i write gel yet this could actually be a metal oil colloid with predictable specific gravity shifts

(nift) hydrocarbons from wells might have microparticulates, possibly also sulfur particles to be removed, thus dilute with liquified natural gas to strongly reduce the viscosity of the fluid permitting much more rapid particle movement towards base, or having minimal friction through filters, then just change reduce pressure or return to well temperature to separate the cleaner freshened oil from the ch4. ch4 is likely already on site

turning methane to longer hydrocarbons
semipersist or link 3 of 4 Hydrogens at methane to a similar sized nonreactive chemical like a Si polymer that has halogens at some regular spacing, this causes just one hydrogen of each methane to be usually open to reaction with other moving molecules like other methanes . One approach is to create a molecular passageway approach visualize two planar breadboards with methanes mostly socketed at them, then you stack them = so that the chaneel between them permits gas flow of possible reactants, like more methane It is possible that a macrocrystal of this could be produced from si or boron (perhaps) gappy lattice crystalline system Anyway you should be able to acoustically or thermally micropressurize it like fizeau circles between two optical plates (like b refringence spacing effect) to find the optimal spacing to create preferred reactivity
its even possible that if the things like breadboards were wobbled at the right frequency that could create a tosses back n forth right between two energy levels at an an activation energy diagram effect to cause surface energies to kind of oscillate around a preferred transition activation energy even if the actual system was on either side of the graph of the process

Put superhappiness genes near chromosome centers as these change less than distal parts of a chromosome

well here are some petroleum engineering ideas

noting than rotating a sedimentary mineral or a piece of layered mica causes it to delaminate if you rotate it, (like if you turn a sedimentary mineral rather than edges coming off it separates nto layers) it may be possible to create circular polarized fracing effects so either fluid or proppants such that they cause rotation of layered material that causes delamination. some sediments have mica, which although there might be rather tiny amounts might have higher porosity if delaminated. rotating proppants could be a "fancy nozzle" effect

Im kind of wondering ifreverse osmosis has a place at hydrocarbon engineering. Notably reverse osmosis is much energy cheaper than distillation when purifying water, so just possibly some areas of petroleum engineering could benefit from membrane separation of hydrocarbon blends

possibly a little like "condensates" as they are called or the quite different yet plausibly seperable LNG from things like heptane after liquefaction. I think an actual petroleum engineer with raised eyebrow, might say that the entire reason they do catalytic reformation at high temperatures is to actually produce the differently valued hydrocarbon products, that they cool them down to distill, rather than use energy
(heat to distill)! That honestly its just process energy from the essential cataltic reforming phase. or that column trays act much like a sortation media thats why I wonder about this idea. hmmmmmmmmmmm yet it might work. like what if there were a low temperature ch4 to longer hydrocarbon process? would a membrane effect make more sense than evaporative distillation

the situ production of electricity from oil shale is a possibility. (eww) mostly because after a period of situ warming from native hydrocarbons, after those kerogens convert then are pumped out as gas or fluid, theres a lot of warm minerals, quite possibly near a bunch of cool groundwater, which suggests something like cogen, cogeneration which would effect the economics of the entire plant to make the product cheaper, or cover equipment $

wacky reflector supermapping. I once read at a science magazine that the usual parabolic dish when gevien irregular side projections created a slightly modified waveform, possibly even when using the standard central antenna, that made distinguishing waveform frequencies more possible with DSP, thus creating an earthwork with an irregular projection could be effective at doing better acoustic geomapping at depth

 well these might be petroleum geology ideas, some of them are pretty ...op timistic...

using nitrogen containing explosives to frac at the perimeter of a fracing area creates more channelizaion, wider channels as well as the possibility of purposed granules creating nitric acod hno3 from air nitrogen as well as h2so4 from area sulfur resources may be cheap nitrated carbohydrates like nitroglycerine or nitrostarches or possibly nitrosugars may be frac perimeter ncreasing explosives now the thing is that pumping nitroglycerine underground faces dilution as well as vibration hazards (nifty) thus i suggest a process to actually form the nitrogen explosives deep at the frac area or perimeter the high molarity hno3 with glycerine reaction to make nitroglycerine is fairly rapid, making a version that takes hours or weeks to react would permit pumping the reagents to the frac perimeter where they would then combine react then await detonation also pumpinh hno3 to a frac field suggests dilution concerns, thus I think a kind of gel, mousse or sort of liposomalesque mixture of hn03

with glycerine can be pumped to the frac perimeter also benefitting this approach would be a color changing material so that the goop that gradually turns to nitroglycerine or other nitrogen explosive shows what phase of risk it is at, fluorescent green just means you see where it is, perhaps a streak on some pipe, so clean it up, fluorescent yellow, prioritize that cleaning, fluorescent red, use spray cleaner from a distance. noting that high energy density oil shale is described as 4000 kilocalories per something (it may have been lb, possibly kg) creating a nitroexplosive as cheaply as possible makes sense from an energy efficiency perspective. thus the cheapest possible source of nitric acid is really something to think about as regards to a hydrocarbon reserve equivalent to over 200 years of US current amount, these even cheaper gas separation would be of benefit

thinking about the movement of hydrocarbons whether fluid or gas the permeability of the material affects that, so with percolation theory mathwise it may be possible to look at simple dimensional enhancements. what little i know of percolation theory sounds sort of 1.n or fractal dimensional mathematically upping that to two dimensions (nifty) creates technology opportunities like this idea have granulaes at a percolationgradient be considered as 2d shapes like Ms pac man if you rotate three or more of these to face each other (< >) you create a wider flow channel, so what are the stochastic math models of rotating 2d shapes at a percolation gradient to create a superabundance of microchannels to strongly increase fluid flow researching those mat models gives a description of optimal granuals to permit fluid flow then applying these preferred chunk or granual shapes to what explosives or frac process create causes much higher permeability ncreasing resources as well as rate of value creation one approach to moving granuals to orient towards channelization is acoustics geothe was the first to notice that particles on a vibrating surface autosorted to regular sometimes rather attractive patterns, thus an explosion that makes ms pac man granuales then a really loud acoustic that jiggles them towards channelization (< >)to create greater fluid flow is a petroleum geology technology
(v)

I previously wrote about how if you grinf up chunks to big n littele , then remix them 0o0.0 then compress, the blend will cause bending then chunk fractionation more rapidly thus creating little chunks with less energy which can the be used at things like fluidized bed resource utrilization)fuels) or if metals, concentration a differently 1.n or 2 d fractal dimensional approach to this could be even more efficient if you had a bunch of mineral chunks, then were to use a mechanism or possibly light beam to create a channel the chunk would then have a stochastically likelly nook that another mineral chunk would nestle with, then when compressed to make pieces the resulting microchunks would have a more customizable size distribution ncreasing efficiency so mathwise what is the most efficient one groove on

chunk stochastic rock crushing mix also technologically it is possible that water jt or light beam channelization might be of sufficient energy efficiency to permit this solar light beam channelization may e possible at some locatiopns that is where a plurality of less ntense beams are each fluttered or turned offnon at the right frequency with a mild rotatator then refocused to create a vibrating light pulse like the pulsed lasers use to do laser channeling (its not just on, it a modulated beam, so creating a modulated solar bean could come from multi solar beam combination)

(nifty) making oil shale be at tinier chunks to do fluidized bed or different process is of value It is possible that there are large areas of oil shale I have not heard of at near shore ocean areas these could be made to teenier chunks with wave action float meachines. I read that during 1990s AD grinding minerals was like 2 or 3 pct efficient, so using as fewcalories to grind oil shale is of process benefit. direct wave energy mechanical grinding could make microsized oil shale particles much cheaper Also it is possible that there are chemoactive processes that use large amount of situ reagents at a different situ oil shale process ocean transport is much cheaper than land transport if large amounts of some cheap reagent (process chemical) is to be supplied to a hydrocarbon resource, also ocean water may provide some meaningful chemical reagent like MgCl (grignard) or possibly bromine that could be used to make olefins c=c, which have greater industrial value, at a situ process

im wondering if there are alternating width frac hydraulic systems with a sump basically lets say a person uses high pressure high volume fracing at one region, then next to it uses less pressure to create fracs with less diameter or width, then another region with higher pressurewith greater surface area n width, yet "connecting" these is a drilled valvable path with a reservoir, a sump The engineer then does hydraulic force multiplication on the different frac regions to more strongly widen them (flow rate) or ncrease frac surface area (available resource)

I have been making an occasional effort to think of a gas additive that makes people live longer, current octane modifying chemicals if they were longevity chemicals would be better.
It is less bizarre than it sounds
Ferrocene is already an approved octane modifier at some countries
so just change that to polyphenol ferrocene
similarly Metal core alkanes have been used as octane regulators. Tin is FDA approved as a food additive, one person at imminst.org thinks tin chloride could improve brain regeneration, so tetraethyl tin could be a gas additive that might test out as slightly physiologically beneficial. Tin as a part of catalyticconverters to reduce nitrogen oxides is patented, so there is

a possibility that an alkane tin could actually reduce pollution slightly as an additive
Simliarly nanoparticles of lanthanides like CeO actually cause nerve regeneration, although Ce is kinda spendy as a gas additive
all metals of course have the potential to affect
Recently the Baati study suggests fullerenes may be beneficial (doubling rodent lifespan). There is an EPA study that says during 1972 about a gram of carbon particulate 1 um or smaller diameter per 100 miles was produced (a fairly tiny amount), also breathing differs from eating.
So I urge peple here that like chemistry to consider creating a longevity wellness gas additive, wikipedia says over a trillion liters of gas are used worldwide per year, so 1-3 pct of that is 10 to 30 billion liters of Octane modifying additive (of some types) http://www.carkipedia.com/fuel_systems/gasoline_additives.php a year. **30 billion liters a year is a lot of a xenochemical to absorb, so it makes sense it actually be beneficial to physiological well being**
Things to consider are, well, what does it turn into after its used? I utterly doubt that ferrocene polyphenols would persist, then again catalytic converters make an effort to create the smallest molecules from partially modified fuel, so are there any tiny molecules that are actually beneficial? If you think large changes could be beneficial, then the catalytic converter can be changed to something that actually makes a larger molecule if it is truly beneficial, like say

(nift) One sort of different approach to giving a frac field a hydraulic ratio multiplier would be to create something that can expand or shrink like a tube shaped like |--- ===| remotely (I wonder what I mean here, perhaps noting that dried hygroscopic materials will absorb water sufficiently to lift a car or break concrete (plants) I was thinking of a frac proppant with a hygroscopic center that would swell gradually from moisture thus actuall ncreasing diameter with duration rather than compressing or embedding

(nift)with layered oil shales like the volcanic layered green river formation that has 200 or 300 years of us oil consumption at one place im wondering if the coefficient of bending is noticeably different at the metamorphic layered areas between the sedimentary layers if so this would provide a sweet spot a kind of torsion number so that if the were rotated the buckling would automatically more efficiently microparticlize the shale also as weird as this sounds the volcanic material may be partially porous, particularly at certain distances from the prehistoric volcano, where they are if some regions have porous layers between shale layers then oil from the completed process could be pumped back through the porous volcanic layers, then, get this, solidified, so than an explosion causes a kind of "winshield glass effect" where having a force direction layer (a rubber flat)

between two things causes a particular kind of particle size creation, the polymerized oil could be perhaps be predictably refluidized with situ warmth that was applied to the granulated windsahield effect situ oil shale

I think BINAP reaction could change hydrocarbon polymer length yet the source of the BINAP reagent looks like napthalene with phosphorus, which actually is very cheap as a kind of partial combustion of hydrocarbons makes multicyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, it works much better with coal, as coal tar is naturally full of near BINAP molecules so I thought that just perhaps adding phosphorus, which although not spectacularly cheap is at leask bulk commodity fertilizer cheap, to partial combusted hydrocarbons of high molecular mass, could make a kind og BINAPish sludge to cause reactions

Its possible I was thinking that situ oil shale or tar sands processes that use situ warmin or combustion could use a hydrogenation sludge (cheap polycyclic phosphorus containg binap like catalyst) pumped nto their chemospaces. Its possible a tendency to hydrogenate would actually create more optimal length alkanes from giving hydrogens to the distal parts of divided hydrocarbons -ch2ch2ch2c- or using english, situ cracking with more hydrogen to occupy molecule makes higher yield of little valuable fluid cheap fertilizer partial combustocataslush makes this happen, possibly.

situ coal to liquid hydrocarbons seems like more of binapslush process

well, this one requires major factual depth, or possibly just hype. viewing drilling logs, a distance of ten ot twent feet apparently can affect production a lot as a result of distance to the main depoit, although it might affect liters per minute more than recoverable yield. some of those chats showed fairly narrow sweet spots as to channel location. so thats the factual depth, or possibly hype. now, when I looked at some graphs they uses conductivity to measure permeability as well as other things so it occured to me that having more sensors, specifically two or three at opposite diameter along with a vertical could describe conductance variation through a few mere nches, yet from a software perspective if the permeability variability was like .000001 as compared with .01 the software could tell the model that the extreme heterogenity of the petroleum formation suggested a different streering or path opportunity. so this is seeing variability, to make say a different number of laterals or the like

well, basically this one just requires a person to say, yowza, (slight "wow thats a lot of new tech applied to a simple application", yet mild enthusiasm) magnetic refrigeration works with atomic spin cooling, its an actual published thing, yet the amount of energy is teeny. to catalyze ch4 to longer hydrocarbons cheaply would make liquid fuel about 7 times cheaper (15$ same numbers of BTUs as 100$ of oil) as well as permitting huge reserves of ch4 to be transported as liquid fuels, so i will describe this anyway. if you pass ch4 through Big Magnets(tm) or shine Groovy lasers(tm) at it will spin polarize, possibly very cheaply from many permanent magnets at narrow apertures. Now here is the thing, other people have suggested catalytic processes using actual catalyst surfaces or particles to make ch4 be longer hydrocarbons so the idea is actually spin polarizing a microfine powder (nanopowder) so that it is hyperreactive when it meets the ch4. I havent read about spin polarizing microsolids yet I think it is possible. so whats the largest spin polarizable molecule you can spin polarize cheaply, like with a NIB magnet with aerosol flow apetures. It could be that something like PVDF linked to a metal atom, possibly Fe or Co has spin polarizability with long duration as well as high energy as a result of the fluorine bunching up all the electrons on one side of the molecule. so, if you like hype, this is a high field concentration electret of polarized spin, that just happens to have a known catalyst metal like Co (or ni or fe or Mg) as part of its structure. its possible that accumulation of potential energies will make catalyzing ch4 to longer alkanes functional at lower tempoeratures as well as lower pressures. (nifty) a fairly simple research would be to see if spin polarized hydrogen attaches to other molecules differently. if it does, then you could use similar effects at a variety of chemical reactions

I heard something about near polar regions being an area of greater hydrocarbon exploration these are polar or near polar region petroleum geology technologies
these ideas also go better with greater factual depth or possibly hype. the concept that stands out is that artic surface hydrocarbon wells really value reliability, the effort to move, repair, or even diagnose them mechanically is greater at -100 F than at say 77F many machines as a result of slight thermal variations shift tolerances, if its -100 on part of an oil rig yet -30 at another part, or even a balmy 20 degrees the mechanical stresses as well as eccentricities are going to affect reliability as well as wear so this is a way to regularize the temperatures throughout an oil rig to make it more reliable as well as run more predictably. Its a slightly new kind of snow blanket researchers have described a water shedding shape known as a negative contact angle, this causes water falling on things to stay dry, so I think artificial ice crystals made with negative contact angles will actually repel as well as shed liquid water. a snow blanket of this might have warm spots without slush I also think a custom blend of ice crystals might have

less slumping or liftability from high winds so this is actually a suggestion that artic oil rigs have a temperature regulation blanket of custom crystal engineered structural ice crystals placed on their containment buildings the idea is its as cheap to make as artificial ski resort snow, is highly durable, while it regularlizes temperatures at an oil rig building

visualize a nested pipe (o) the little pipe is actually a waveguide, a microwave energy pathway of engineered shape much like 1970s communications waveguides. having a plurality of temperature sensors as well as varying the microwave frequency slightly could move standing wave blobs of microwaves anywhee along the pipe, keeping it warm to specifications or possible warning the hydrocarbon a little. a funner way to look at this is a neon advertising tube with a weird transformer, a little lengthof travelling light blobs appears, you could move them from place to place if you varied the transformer so that a visual version, this just does that with any area along a microwave waveguide that is part of a nested pipe, it permits spot warming anywhere without valves or conduits, it also provides spot warming to keep everyplace at the temperature the software suggests

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apparently I think theres some way to rapidly make olivine more porous so as to mak hydrocarbons flow more rapidly, I think though trhat except when they migrate, which is something they do, hydrocaerbons are found at a completely different sedimentary mineral. anyway the idea appears to that some hydrocarbons have sulfur, which makes making h2so4 from near area material simple, then using that to affect the porosity of a mineral formation. basically noting that pressure njected situ wells actually create areas of moving fluid, whats the cheapest mineral reactive fluid that ncreases porosity, it might be ph adjusted water from area sulfur h2so4 also noting that carbonates are highly dissolveable at low pH using h2so4 at some oil wells could strongly improve fluid movement with the creation of larger channels or dissolving microblocks between voids

I read a thing that said situ hydrocarbons from oil shale were about a third cheaper than hydrocarbons from surface prepared oil shale, it could be that surface prepared oil shale would be cheaper with a gigantic automotional heap. making the giant heap is comparatively cheap, then using gravity to feed the entire process reduces movement energy movement machinery as

well as simplifies things. Bessemer kind of had a similar idea. anyway the giant heap has obvios spillways, that, perhaps, when the material slides along sorts them on chunk size (this is a waterless process yet similar effects are seen at nature as well as water) huge solar concentration mirrors, which are cheap n stationary, warm up the mineral chunks givinbg much of the thermoprocess temperature. then, depending on season, cool water is used to hyperfracture the warmed rock. that might make little chunks of oily watery shale cheaply enough as a surface process to be competitive with situ approaches. then my notes suggest a technology i have previously suggested which is combining dissimilar particle size 0o0.O that when compressed create a higher pctage of tinier chunks then you send the right sized cunks to the actual petrochemical reactor or fluidized bed, now the thing that made me think this is economically valuable is that basically when a huge heap autosorts into heaps of different sizes, possibly petroleumcontentness, that the oil nstallation can just run whatever start material the going rate of oil justifies. if oil is cheap, only the microparticles n oily water skimmant are cheap enough to make to fuel, at more moderate valuations of petroleum then the machinery to actual make it faster is acquired, if petroleum demand is very high then the sysem naturally converges towards any existing system (like the ones a third more than situ processing) because, really, its mostly just a big heap of mineral chunks. also some situ oil shale process I have read about have a lead time while the oil is transforming at the situ area, its possible a flexible autofeeding heap is immediately functional as well as rapidly responsive to fuel valuation fluctuations

heres a wild one, I may have previously described this. if carbon antennas are functional, then you just spray images like >>>>>>>>>> out of conductive paint, made at the site from carbon on mineral chunks, then microwave them, the antennas get really high temperature, yet the microwave generator is just part of process temperature generation anyway, it could possibly cause mineral disintegration a little better

I feel I may have previously described this yet its not at the immediate notes a blob of butter floats on butter oil, now lets think about a situ oil shale hydrocarbon process, the liquified hydrocarbons naturally sort, at least some, depending on permeability as well as channel size, so that to some extent, they are a little like a lighter liquid part as well as possibly a goopy thick. now think about old jello, it naturally forms rivulets of water with high fluidity, where the jello protein has skipped absorbing water. so is there a way to cheaply create high fluidity rivulets at the part of the naturally semisorted hydrocarbon that cause much faster movement along channels

ive previously described changing the number of waters of hydration on dolomite as an approach to modifying the volume of a mineral which is kinda iffy, as dolomite is absent waters of hydration

well not at my notes yet possibly meaningful, clays, possibly oil shale, are slightly gooey as a result of the basicicity of alumuna containing gelid goop. clay is slippery because of aluminum hydroxidish gel, these gels actually change volume slighlty as a result of ph, so looking at the permeability or percolationality of ordinary clay (like if a person were doing an actual lab activity it would be like clay granuales, slight spaced so as to at least have a flow rate to start with) at different phs could describe different flow rates from expanding or shrinking gels thus if you treat each kind of chemical at a mineral as an equation series like
amount of available permeability changeability = dolomite (shink or grow) with alumina (shink or grow) with silica (um, perhaps shink or grow) with various treatmeants

its possible that the opposite of activated charcoal, that is where a percolation gradient very rapidly aquires a few orders of magnitude more surface area (carbon, then crystallize CaChloride to make ultramicrotexture) could suddenly (less than 24 hours) remove viscosity producing surface area from a sedimentary mineral, if the mineral was oppositeofactivatedcarbonificated then fluid movement would be much more rapid. dolomites as well as carbonates are easily surface etched, or preferabbly hypersmoothed with chemistry so a new kind of chemical polisher could actually strongly improve petroleum yields. Its possible that rather than just saying h2so4, there might be a nonntuitive solution like h2so4with sodium meta silicate "smoothing version" that actually oppositeofactivatedcarbonificates a carbonate petroleum well cheaply

if ferric materials, or magnesium chemicals at oil shale are reduced to metal, electrochemically, does the "clayspace" shrink slightly ncreasing porosity thus slightly, which might be an exponential hydrocarbon goop travel benefit

(nift) that 1 trillion bbl of oil shale is layered with volcanic debris is just superb that suggests there are microlayers that are actually highly porous as a result of the kind of spewed volcanic material at a distance radius. just locate the prehistoric volcano then the porosity banding of green name oil shale is actrually graded at different distances like microfine 200Km from ancient volcano, chunkier 100 Km, silty 300 KM, then the banding effect suggests that a centimeter aware drilling technology could actually localize of lateralizations (planes) to different eruption times. this is like a geomap

of what the spongy volanic layer is at, depending on the distance from the volcano, along with a way to estimate microbanding region hydrocarbon content, like a wide band far between eruptions would be software database accumulated as having a certain meaning, like say, richer at a particular kind of kerogen.

so its almost like

fmri of aesthetic beauty
visualize a person facing a beautiful image walking towards it. mentally, there is a prerecognition stage where the person has yet to note it is a human form, a little near the general shape is visible, nearer yet possibly gesture or arm or position as well as figure then face visibility then walking nearer highest resolution image awareness, then even hiher resolution typically at the face as well as upper body. Now think of an fmri of this sequence displayedto a viewer, who presses a key when they feel aesthetic pleasure. This technique shows the parts of the brain that detect meaning connected to beauty as well as map the attentional sift to the awareness of beauty This maps beauty perception more fully, giving people an opportunity to amplify as well as create art around each of the effect areas as well as creating a map of brain regions to genetically improve to improve as well as amplify humans pleasurable sensation of beauty

It would be nifty to see if nonhuman mammals had similar activation cascades, then people or computers could make aesthetic beauty that appealed to other creatures as well

physics of hydrides as a an area where quantum states might be of greater latitude. when you think of a contour map of electron location likeliness as well as the amplitude of the effect

It actually says I am to make a video of this

hey you

I have a few hairs that go from white back to original color. I think thats likely a regular thing among many people. Its likely the mRNA as well as cytokines (chemicals) there could be modified to create youthifying drugs. so the thing is, is this happening other places? how could we tell, well, tomographic scanning to first autolocate structures (software is published) then see what older versions look like (more software) then make even more software to then see if any old structures revert. Medical centers are libraries of thousands, possibly millions of tomographic images, which are amenable to automatic searching to find youthful reversions at a tissue

level, just like the obvious youthful reversionings these hair images show. People that have youthful reversionings may have genes that promote healing or longevity, as well as directing the way to tissue specific healing pharmaceuticals. fortunately the software does all the comparing

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one possibility is that a strm could could occupy testosterone conformation receptors then passivate them. compare an hourglass figure with a squarer abdomen from testosterone effect on conformation a strm passivator could narrow the abdomen absent exercise while creating an svelte girlish curvy estrogenic effect constructed figure.

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browser functionality mouseover acronym expansion, when you read a paper the browser is able to guess what an acronym is if you mouseover it

pleasure vibrator technology
coital alignment technique vibrating pad, CAT thing looks like vibrating mouse pad transmits vibrations upward, I read CAT is actually more orgasmic from the womans perspective so a vibration transmitted through tissue version might be even more pleasurable
(Vagina)
(coital alignment techniques laying on)
<========
[vibrating pad]

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well, this one requires major factual depth, or possibly just hype. viewing drilling logs, a distance of ten ot twent feet apparently can affect production a lot as a result of distance to the main depoit, although it might affect liters per minute more than recoverable yield. some of those chats showed fairly narrow sweet spots as to channel location. so thats the factual depth, or possibly hype. now, when I looked at some graphs they uses conductivity to measure permeability as well as other things so it occured to me that having more sensors, specifically two or three at opposite diameter along with a vertical could describe conductance variation through a few mere nches, yet from a software perspective if the permeability variability was like .000001 as compared with .01 the software could tell the model that the extreme heterogenity of the petroleum formation suggested a different streering or path opportunity. so this is seeing variability, to make say a different number of laterals or the like

well, basically this one just requires a person to say, yowza, (slight "wow thats a lot of new tech applied to a simple application", yet mild enthusiasm) magnetic refrigeration works with atomic spin cooling, its an actual published thing, yet the amount of energy is teeny. to catalyze ch4 to longer hydrocarbons cheaply would make liquid fuel about 7 times cheaper (15$ same numbers of BTUs as 100$ of oil) as well as permitting huge reserves of ch4 to be transported as liquid fuels, so i will describe this anyway. if you pass ch4 through Big Magnets(tm) or shine Groovy lasers(tm) at it will spin polarize, possibly very cheaply from many permanent magnets at narrow apertures. Now here is the thing, other people have suggested catalytic processes using actual catalyst surfaces or particles to make ch4 be longer hydrocarbons so the idea is actually spin polarizing a microfine powder (nanopowder) so that it is hyperreactive when it meets the ch4. I havent read about spin polarizing microsolids yet I think it is possible. so whats the largest spin polarizable molecule you can spin polarize cheaply, like with a NIB magnet with aerosol flow apetures. It could be that something like PVDF linked to a metal atom, possibly Fe or Co has spin polarizability with long duration as well as high energy as a result of the fluorine bunching up all the electrons on one side of the molecule. so, if you like hype, this is a high field concentration electret of polarized spin, that just happens to have a known catalyst metal like Co (or ni or fe or Mg) as part of its structure. its possible that accumulation of potential energies will make catalyzing ch4 to longer alkanes functional at lower tempoeratures as well as lower pressures. a fairly simple research would be to see if spin polarized hydrogen attaches to other molecules differently. if it does, then you could use similar effects at a variety of chemical reactions

I heard something about near polar regions being an area of greater hydrocarbon exploration these are polar or near polar region petroleum geology technologies
these ideas also go better with greater factual depth or possibly hype. the concept that stands out is that artic surface hydrocarbon wells really value reliability, the effort to move, repair, or even diagnose them mechanically is greater at -100 F than at say 77F many machines as a result of slight thermal variations shift tolerances, if its -100 on part of an oil rig yet -30 at another part, or even a balmy 20 degrees the mechanical stresses as well as eccentricities are going to affect reliability as well as wear so this is a way to regularize the temperatures throughout an oil rig to make it more reliable as well as run more predictably. Its a slightly new kind of snow blanket researchers have described a water shedding shape known as a negative contact angle, this causes water falling on things to stay dry, so I think artificial ice crystals made with negative contact angles will actually repel as well as shed liquid water. a snow blanket of this might have warm spots without slush I also think a custom blend of ice crystals might have less slumping or liftability from high winds so this is actually a suggestion that artic oil rigs have a temperature regulation blanket of custom crystal engineered structural ice crystals placed on their containment buildings the idea is its as cheap to make as artificial ski resort snow, is highly durable, while it regularlizes temperatures at an oil rig building

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I saw where a few KV through an nsulator caused a liquid crystal to change shape, then it kept changing shape, with pulses of activity every few moments for perhaps 3 seconds

Do hydrocarbon fluids have a electoactive High voltage characteristic, however slight, that could be detected that says something about them. The sides of a drill could measure that along with other data with a high voltage field then a relaxation sensor

It says matter duplicator, theres an image I do not know how it works. If it does work that's pretty keen though. Theres a wave making double slit, a matrice of some kind, as well as some connectors apparently it describes the water around other molecules as they move, puzzling out what the actual atom is without disturbing it, just imaging its hydration surroundings as they are called. The hydration molecules that surround a molecule are particular near a molecule then become more predictable at the areas between molecules so as matter scanners that duplicate a tissue or a brain just imaging the hydration atoms is a vast data savings the thing is, how was I remotely viewing ndividual h20 molecules at high velocity

Now if there were spin polarized water that lasted a while like spin polarized xenon gas that last a few minutes then you could get more data

A slightly better, hopefully much better petroleum geology techgnology idea is using the coanda effect at natural gas pipes the coanda effect entrains moving gases to move 3 or 4 times more mass of air or ch4 with a given velocity of gas stream so making natural gas wellpipes that are two hulled with microcoanda effect generators on the sides could actually flow of gas stream pull a larger volume stream of gas out of a ch4 well per amount of time (might look like a cholla husk at a pipe) thus at wells where there was lots of ch4 yet only a few pipes you would produce more hydrocarbons with less funds uh, like two nested pipes, (o)the coanda effect has higher velocity gas moving along the surface of o which pulls ch4 from the well through the porous or slotted sides of the ( ) the gas moving along the surface of o entrains the wellgas from ( ) to bring gas to the surface more rapidly than just presenting the pipe as a vacuum. So basically I think there can be a coanda effect that moves gas faster than gas responding to a vacuum, which causes more gas to move out of a well with fewer pipes which makes money faster with less equipment

Theres also a spin polarized ch4 catalysis idea . where I apparently think that if you spin polarize ch4, then when it relaxes polarization it must either warm or cool its contacting neighbor molecule, which means that spin polarized ch4 would behave differently on catalytic surfaces to possibly more easily form longer hydrocarbons noting that molecuses can be spin polarized with either big magnets or collisions , possibly a heavy gas like Kr or even xenon, mixed with ch4 could polarize the ch4, then the gas it naturally separating so purer spin polarized ch4 without filler kr or xenon reaches the contact surfaces of the catalyst. You have to wonder though if this effect is any different than something cheap like changimg the temperature a few degrees, however, what if Ch4 at human body temperature is catalyzable if it is spin polarized thus making it highly responsive to certain catalysts One thing about spin polarizing ch4 or any gas to be catalyzed it that it brings a predictable little package of energy with it so right at the catalyst contact surface you get a particular energeticness, (am I hinting at quantized energy benefit at the transition chemical species?) that could compare favorably with a thermal approach which has a distribution of different energies at each molecule, only some of which are sufficient to prodce catalysis, which means a given amount of catalyst is experiencing passiveness, yet if spin polarization gives a sufficient energy packet to every ch4 molecule then all of the catalyst is continuously used, rather than just a portion that responds to a part of a thermal distribution

This one is kind of theoretical my perception is that hydrocarbons are popular as a result of ease of transport at the engine, it flows, n atomizes n things as compared with say chunks of matter so apparently I thought of a new kind of engine that works on chunks of matter rather than fluids, which creates a greater range of possible power sources the main thing is that the travelling tube has a kind of

Ok think of an engine with a person putting a trash can inside another trash can yet the littler trash can or the base of the big trash can has a rapidly rotatingdisc which flings particulates at a distribution of particles even while the nested trashcans are travelling, that slightly airpopper whirl like action, although it is mechanically actuated makes sure a particulate has lots of surface area to gas ratio yet the rotating disc could have (((O))) rotation zones such that at biggest volume it could actually fling the waste combusted particles to troughs on the sides which would be um, pressure plenumed with a gasket so if you look into a trash can then visualize the concentric circles as being variously rotatable to either fling up particulates, or fling to the side post combustion materials that’s what it could look like. The point being to make a an “ICE” that could use particulates like powderized biomass or possibly dried energy rich biomaterials or dry bacteria as a conveyable fuel, as compared with a liquid hydrocarbon

well I feel as if I previously wrote about this petroleum geology technology volutes have been described that improve mileage 2 or 3 to 5 pct at passenger vehicles
volute at oil well or hydrocarbon pipe turns the usual velocity profile where the center moves more rapidly than the sides to a different velocity profile

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which has an average higher velocity thus moving more hydrocarbons more rapdily per amount of time eraning2 or 3 or 5 pct more funds from the ch4 field this is a different idea than the coanda effect ch4 hydrocarbon pipe that entrains gas to move faster than a pressurized gasmoving towards a vacuum

I think there was more to it actually I just do not know what. It works on other things though like, whale tubercles, golf apparatus

concentrating gradually moving hydrocarbons to a particular area with shaped explosions that create an inverse pachinko pattern of fractures or nonpermeables such that the drifting hydrocarbons move towards a more defined area. just like pachinko makes a distribution spread it is possible to make a percolation pattern that tends to concentrate a moving fluid create that at hydrocarbon wells with software that shapes explosive charges this can create a ^ effect also noting that situ treatments of oil shale create lighter hydrocarbons this nverse pachinko effect could actually sort situ generated hydrocarbons on mass which creates different well pipes each with different product values

(nift) use nanomesh to make vacuum or particle non combustable hydrogen lifting material then make hydrocarbon transporting dirigibles that transport oil cheaply without roads or pipelines
dirigibles carrying oil to far places reduces the expense of fuel at regions far from roads or with political complexities noting that a hydrogen dirgible

could be replaced with a partial vacuum hydrogen dirgible that had little enough hydrogen to be noncumbustable as a result of nanomesh being strong enough while being light enough to create a "vacuum" container rather than a hydrogen container creates a cheap way to create dirgibles that ransport to developing world areas without roads or with governmentally variably functional or permissible roads. thus bringing petroleum cheaply to those with the least funds

longevity nootropic a drug that

well actually an oil producing algae technology
algae that produce hydrocarbons likely have lighter densities as a result so growing algae at a slightly mutagenic colloid gradient medium would cause the algae that produced the most hydrocarbons to float up, its an approach to having trillions of algae mutants producing slightly different amounts of hydrocarbons sort automatically to find the most productive ones

petroleum geology technologies

(nift) clathrates, methane hydrate crystals spontaneously occur at ocean depths where pressure is sufficient to crystallize them, now along with currently known clathrates it occurs to me that there may be ancient clathrate deposiots where a coating of material has accumulated on them to keep them from redissolving on pressure fluctuation perhaps these ancient clathrates near sunduction zones may have been warmed to the point where they became longer hydrocarbons like oil, thus the novel idea of finding ancient clathrates, at early paleozoic deeper parts of the early paleozoic ocean that are near plate tectonic edges may have oil

ocean coasts are where lots of nutrients fill the water creating greater biomass that could turn nto hydrocarbons Mapping the ancient coasts at the early or possibly prepaleozoic era gives a kind of area representation of where previous biomass accumulations may have occured. Then with that data finding the staigraphic crumples that accumulate mobile hydrocarbons suggests places oil may be located.

Noting that of half the giant meteor craters surveyed apparently half have petroleum accumulations as the result of fresh stratigraphic crumple permitting accumulation, it is possible that early or prepaleozoic giant meteor craters that have ceased being physical features may exist as hidden crumples, these could be found with isotope profiles of mineral cores

wikipedia says there are two or three times as much hydrocarbons at oil shale than there is known liquid petroleum thus thinking about ways to make oilshale as well as tar sands give useful petroleum more cheaply I think that these techniques may be of benefit
(nift) Ionic Water conducts electricity, magnetohydrodynamics is a well establishied field, perhaps mass produced coils of icewater painted on blobs of tar sand or chunks of oil shale would absorb electromagnetic energy, as conductors, then develop a magnetic field railgunning the blob of tar sand or chunk of oil shale at a cruncher or absorptive surface. although water based electromagnetic windings would be rather unefficient, the process warmth from the electricity could be used to warm the tar sand or oil shale anyway. the advantage of suddenly flinging tar sand blobs or oil shale chunks at high velocity is that creating microparticles creates greater surface area to benefit hydrocarbon gathering. there is a weird possibiity of hypercentrifuging tar sands this way as well to gather fluids

I have wondered if warm tar sand or oil shale tumbled on an absorbent surface could gather hydrocarbons as a goop transfer process creating the most efficient cheap reusable goop transfer surface might go like this There is an ngredient at 0w40 motor oil that starts with lauryl, basically it is like an alkane that likes to be coiled up at one temperature, then lengthens at another temperature, permitting identical viscosity at a wide range of temperatures so basically you make a polymer sheet of a material with a similar wads up at a particular temperature polymer, have the warmed tar sand coat the absorber, then run the absorber through another temperature area where the lauryl alkaneish like polymer changes shape, releasing the absorbed oil

another possibility of this is haloplastics or trhings like a PVDF (pvdf pizeoelectric polymer) variation where under an electric field the stickiness of the absorbant sheet varies

(nift) another possibility of this that might be radically cheap is to engineer or breed a custom diatom surface where the little siO2 covered creatures act like oil velcro, yet you can grow massive amounts of them cheaply, with any kind of surface configuration is most effective, similarly CaCO3 surfaced microcreatures could be used, with the possibility that pH treating the CaCO3 absorbent surface could yield oil with co2 plus some CaO

(nifty) an approach that seems ncredible to me, yet I wrote it is to put tar sand on a taffy puller, which linearizes the longer alkanes at the goop, sort of like the way polyethylene goop is algned to be strong along a filamentous dimension. after you have massively linearized tarsand goop you bring a chemical like ethidium chloride, or some kind of ethidium bromide workalike that is very cheap, ethidium bromide ntercalates between dna strands as it is just the right shape, so a cheap chemical that visited the nterstitices between massively parallel tar sand would also happen to have a reactive metal atom near its core, thus reacting to divide the lengthy alkanes of the tar goop, which produces lighter more highly valued hydrocarbons like octane

I have read that during the 20th century much water was used to clean hydrocarbons (remove ions, sulfur etc) it seems pretty simple to float up the oil then gather it yet there is another approach as well, have the wastewater travel to a vegetation based water treatment area where the plants or microorganisms actually absorb or accumulate petroleum, then some of this could be regained. ridiculous.

large amounts of natural gas ch4 have been found with much larger amounts available creatring a process to turn ch4 to liquid hydrocarbons would be of strong benefit one approach is a methl chloride reaction approach chlorine gas from electrolysus of ocean water is available anywhere notably at ocean ch4 deposits, chlorine gas with ch4 will spontaneously react to form ch3cl or cl-ch2-cl although the reaction is hundreds or thousdanmds of times more rapid with UV radiation to wiggle the orbitals up Mg very prevelent at ocean water may be a catalyst here as well Thus I suggest making methyl chlorides from ocean water with natural gas using a big UV harvester from sunlight or possibly some human source. the methyl chlorides are liquid whichg makes them cheaply transportable as compared with billion dollar gas ocean cargo things I have heard of. what to do with the methyl chloride at port to make higher length alkanes like octane well, its my impression that the chlorine groups are removable with electricity to build longer hydrocarbons an important risk of this technology though is that cl-c-cl hydrocarbons are powerful greenhouse gases

(nift) if you place to containers of water at sunshine one with blue liquid will warm faster as it absorbs radiant IR I have wondered if the rapidity of travel of warmth through situ warmed hydrocarbon wells (there are multiple patents on artificially warmed oil wells) depends on the IR radiant warmth absorptivity of the minearl or mineral water medium If it does, which would make sense, then there may be a very cheap IR absorptive water soluble colorant that causes underwater flows near oil wells to conduct warm,th noticeably faster noting that the patents on situ warming of oil wells sometimes spend 300 days to warm a well a warmth conduction

fluid technology that reduces that even 10 pct could be of noticeable value

this ones pretty peculiar as i feel some other method of mapping geologic features muast have previously been used, yet it is an approach to finding oil resources of a certain macroscopic size things of a particular size have a resonant frequency, thus something like a ^ crumple that collect hydrocarbons actually has a size based resonant frequency even though the feature is very large, similarly a valuable nonpermeable layer under a ^ particularly absent flowing water has a greater likelihood of storing hydrocarbons. this is a way to find previously unfound ^ all over the earth rather than from observational geology or near area mapping efforts the period of a wave that matches a thing like a ^ hundreds of feet or possibly a third of a kilometer large is kiind of near (or I think its kind of near) a third of cycle per second, I think at the shore a big artificial wave shaper (kind of like a breaker) could create these third of cycle per second resonant waves. these huge masses of water would then thud against a big transducer, like 10 or 20 I beams welded toger, where the I beams were actually attached to a nonpermeable stratigraphic layer underwater, then because sensors are pretty good, you could look to find resonant ^ macroscopic features hundreds or thousands of kilometers away locating large numbers of previously unknown petroleum accumulating geostructures at farther distances

creating a new catalyst that turns long goopy alkanes to littler more preferred alkanes like octane may go like this create a big loaf pan sized molecule that a 20 carbon or similar sized alkane could fit at, where the higher energy tips of the big alkane might tend to linger slightly near the Cl which would have a tendency to briefly residencize the lengthy alkane on the structure, if that occurs, then the midarea has a catalytic metal atom, or group of atoms, which sometimes encourage the long alkane to divide. Now basically as this loaf pan molecule is visited billions of times a second with hydrocarbons, ocassionally it will work. if it were a protein, a protein chemist would say "obviously" that a normal procedure. yet at a mostly nonorganic molecule this might be a new idea at petroleum catalysis this version uses Chlorine to preferentialize the tips of the long alkane lingering, with an Si-kane (partial silane) on the way to the catalytic metal core to be as unnteresting to the c-c-c-c alkane as possible, with Mg as the metal atom at the core cause its cheap, yet is known to affect carbon carbon links (kind of it is published as c=c to c-c) then I made the midarea from two long identical parts so it would be more stronger that the visiting alkane

from(c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c to two c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c)

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      c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c
Cl                                                  Cl
C-Si-Si-Si-Si-Si-Mg-Mg-Mg-Si-Si-Si-Si-Si-C
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C-Si-Si-Si-Si-Si-Mg-Mg-Mg-Si-Si-Si-Si-Si-C
Cl Cl

methane hydrates known as clathrates occur underwater where oceanic pressures are sufficient to cause them to crystallize merely bringing them near the surface liberates ch4 gas which is an opportunity as well as a risk at a different idea I wrotew sabout using cassions to isolate an area, I think that building an underwater, water filled, cassion on top of a methane hydrate deposit would create a biological reprocessing opportunity. one company says it has a microorganism that converts hydrocarbons a ch4 bubble filled macrocassion could be a hige bioreactor where the bacteria or algae convert all the bubbling or dissolved ch4 to another product yet only at the circled area, with the fluid moving from the top measured as being environmentally benign. the bacteria are then harvested for products or hydrocarbons

custom sustained explosion fracing The square of the distance law suggests that a pulse of pressure an order of magnitude higher than the usual fracing pressure would drive the microfractures as well as their maintaining proppants much deeper creating a much larger area permeabalized to gas flow Thus I suggest a kind of new sustained explosion that lasts say an entire second, rather than a few milliseconds Most nitrogen based explosives just ncrease their volume suddenly with tremendous rapidity I think it is possible to make a more gradual explosion fracing graphs at patents suggest fracing occurs at like 1/2 an hour to an hour it could be that a regular bunch of high pressure gradual explosions could spped fracing area progession rapidly while [permitying the fracing equipment to be nonharmed as it is just a hydraulic momentary hyperpressure an order of magnitude greater than that which could be accomplished with fracing fluid pumps at engineering value efficiencies (it might be possible to make a fracing pump with an order of magnituide higher pressure yet wouldnt be cheap enough to make or use) so the combination of gradual explosion based hyperpressure with ordinary fracing pump technology is the thing that fracs more rapidly as well as deeply while being cheap

viewing diagrams of oil recovery wells sometimes they place high pressure fluids or gases near the area to repressuize a well now visualize two wells comparatively near each other ( ) ( ) each with their own pressure with one overpressure, one underpressure measurement. I think that sometimes merely connecting the two wells could create a pressuization at the sufficiency range from just connecting the two wells as obvious as this idea is it is automating it with software (the sotware is the thing) at an area with dozens of wells that makes it particularly valuable as the software could describe the optimal pressurization sharing path to keep the largest amount

of petroleum producing area at the overpressure that actually produces oil as to what connects two ( ) ( ) differently pressuized well areas I thought this could be a fracinglike technology at just a ( )-( ) near area although even surface connectors might work

torsional oil well pressurization visualize three or more stacked planar cookie sheets with cookie dough between them, then grab opposite corners ,[]' of the stack then twist what happens to the cookie dough it squishes towards two areas just off center Now think of geostratified areas near an oil well what happens if you do gradual explosions or well pressurizations, do they also torsionally concentrate oil possibly so, what matters though is that the geometry of the system is software predictable telling you how much gradual explosive or pumped pressure to use to pool resources of a predicted viscosity

I do not know if doppler seismology is used at pertoleum geology or not. basically mineral layers have different bandpass area to different acoustic frequencies a doppler (basically just pitch shifting) acoustic beam would pass through the permitted bandpass of all the layered mineral types which gives greater distance as well well as resolution of mapping. rather than measuring moving oil, I use the word doppler to mean a pitch shifting acoustic beam from a moving transducer which is apparently new to wikipedia

Niche variation stochastics prediction doftware this is a petroleum geology hydrocarbon prediction software thing I think that at areas that produce say oil, there is a cveratin amount of natural variation ofd preferred terrain (er, stratigraphic mineral diversity) say 7 kinds of dolomite, so you search a big databse to find any area that also has 7 different kinds of dolomite, then you compare that with areas that have only three kinds of dolomite, or 14. the idea here is sort of that when biomaterials originally accumulated they did so with environmental variation, kind of like treeline zones near brush or something, only these are algal goop communities. one species communities might have very different petroleum as a result compared with 7 species communities, thus finding a place with 7 kinfds of dolomite might actually be saying, this area had a variety of biomass accumulation zones, some of them productive. yet an area with 14 kinds of dolomite might say "this area had numerous biomass zones, yet it is possible they were so diverse as to create only minimal concentrated volumes of product" whereas the 1 dolomite zone might say "if this is the right kind of dolomite, you've got a lot of hydrocarbons, yet the wrong kind of dolomite means no oil (saudi arabia compared with white cluiffs of dover) so the software could look at the big geology database then find likely new comparatively conservative high likelihood of finding oil areas with 3 to 5 kinds of dolomite. then of course the petroleum geologist would also have the software look to find nonpermeable base layers as well as hydocarbon

accumulating strata ^ I mention this as it is a conceptual alternative to just looking to find ^ structures near coasts, as it actually looks to find previous biotic communities of the diversity likely to give oil

visualize a mountain range, then connect all the mountain peaks with one graph, it looks like a lot of triangles, then connect all the valley bases with each other, looks like a lot of triangles. Now using those two graphs you could likely predict which way water would flow, right? with where it came from up high, as well as possible flow paths. Now ignore the entire mountains n valleys part, then look at is as a deep stratigraphy grapher which shows where thing come from as well as would prefer to go. now use the valleys n mountains part again, only this time guess where paleozoic mountains n valleys actually were, suggesting how their biomass would concentrate. then compare the stratigraphic map of actual known resources with the paleozoic mountin n valley resource model do the two correlate anywhere, if they do you found the math to find more oil at similar places with the software

 well the search function appears to be working again, yet I do not know if the notes I list now have been edited or not.

Well at this area I was listing all the material I had sent to me with the search function at yahoo correspondence, my computing is monitored it suddenly ceased listing any search material. I think it is a studied psychological or harm or government censorship activity. Remember, every person has the right to refuse any government, or any form of organized crime with government like attributes as well as refuse any form of taxation. The removal of any government employees with force is always to be legally equivalent to the removal of ordinary persons with force, the only penalty is deportation or happylong.

Petroleum geology

put all the notes online

remember also the petroleum geology at notepad files

(there is aslight chance this was edited from a person other than me)

make termination of all persons with Y chromosomes a higher priority *1*

Use a virus to terminate all persons with Y chromosomes as well as y chromosome fetuses have the virus capisid that is the virus container actually be an immunoreactive protein that immunizes against antiviral drugs removing curability of the biological weapon also have the virus capsid be immunogenic against a variety of proteins coded at the Y chromosome. generating a wide variety of such viruses makes every human able to bear live young as well as nurse them be immunoreactive against a variety of areas of theY chromosome precluding the survival of fetal variants as well as creating a virus that kills persons with Y chromosomes. One opportunity previously described is using the gene products of the y chromosome such as steroids as gene activators, noting a s steroid activated gene was pub;ished during 2006.

this deterrent response went unwritten it was produced as a result of "the park hassler" its only a little new Ion channels like K Na Ca control the amount of ions that are used as communication as well as cytoorganizing nessengers. plausibly no multicyte organism can have a nervous system without these ion channels functioning normally hm this is near an apocalypse technology so I will omit describing at this time, will make notes though, ligabendy relaxapuddle, make that which then prionizes. hey, you cant do that with choline, ethbr

I sense the caffeine thing requires I skip any nonbeneficial material

i will get around to the petroleum geology technologies though
apparently you drill offshore with a 10 million 1999 USD dollar well to produce north sea oil
That seems crazy cheap as 10 McMillionaire houses is a lot less complicated to make than an oil well that sits on the ocean floor,

producing with zero malfunctions for a long time yet thats the number ive seen twice
so a 10 million clathrate source would be similarly amazingly valuable, although plausible at 200 to 700 meter depth One online source suggested liquefaction with shipping, along with transport hub was 3/4 of lng $. yet LNG delivered value is just $1.0/gal, so 60 or 70 cents per gallon is near the 10 million $ production well
liquify, transport ship to distribution 70c per gallon
then what the robots or other clathrate to ship $ is
2000 ish gas tax federal revenue 18 to 24c/gal, about the same state 40 to 60 c/gal
so its a little like 20 or 30 c/gal to bring LNG to ship
70c to ship to hub that distributes
60c of taxation
70 c of gas station markup (I read the dumpster data $3.33/gal, 3.97 at pump)
so that 2.30 of 3.97 described. If clathrates based liquid fuel is (gas ch4-> c8h18gasoline) producible at $1.00/gal (synthetic fuel from coal or shale 70 per bbl, which is 1.67 1999 USD ish)
(with ch4 -> c8h18) 3.30 or 2.79 (a buck, or half a buck if the new process is better)
$4.99- (3.30 or 2.79)/ gallon is the amount of money that could be spent on clathrate special gathering process
so as much as 1.70 per gallon could be spent on a new clathrate gathering process without consumers noticing
video
I saw a thing online that said methane hydrates, clathrates, are about 5 to 7 times as numerous as all known reserves of coal as well as oil combined, some describe this as 350 to 3500 years of available liquid natural gas energy.
I wanted to see if this could be gathered at near the amount people are used to remitting now. It appears so. liquid Natural Gas from the well, whicvh ncludes building the well, is only about 20 centa gallon. The complex ships as well as transport huns bring that to near 90 c to $1
regional distributors as well as taxes add another $1.30, to bring the fuel to $2.
The 1.33 difference is oil bbl compared with LNG (gas station typically remit $3.33 on $3.97 liquid fuel)
so if you think consumers as well as the economy would remain calm as well as slightly indifferent to a 3500 year supply of synthetic gasoline at $4.99 clathrates are a great balm upon petroleum energy concerns.
I base that on creating technologies to harvest clathrates that could add $1 to 1.70, or notably less, to a gallon of liquid fuel.
(nifty) so heres your 3500 years of comparatively cheap liquid fuel

clathrates at the abiotic zone, meeting reglided ocean currents

If I find it online heres a gorgeous map of living ocean organism density
now here is a map, if I find one online of where clathrates are
Yo look, there are some minimally biotic areas where there also clathrates
These are environmentally mild areas to gather resources.
Now lets look at ocean currents. If I were really awesome Id find a map, yet the ocean currents im thinking about here are pretty skimpy, the sea may actually be less well mapped than the microcurents im looking for.
Thats because one of the clathrate gathering technolgies Im suggesing is actually slightly moving,or realigning the glide angle of one of these microcurents to create place perdictable water flow, that place predictable water flow
then runs mechanical things, possibly hydraulic technology, possibly turbines, that generates a high velocity stream of ocean water, this then jet sprays the area where the clathrates are, which causes them to bubble up top a collection area
if its not going right, you turn off the jet spray. Its kind of like using a stream to drive a compressor to hose off a driveway writ large.
another approach to cheaply gathering clathrates is to polymerize them where they are such that they change phase to noncrystallized with water, yet floaty, so they float up to the collection area
I think this can be done with regular motion, from hydroacoustic sources to release the methane from the surrounding h20 crystals, then, this is the iffy part, no, its too iffy environmentally, I was going to suggest using the chlorination of methane to methyl chloride which occurs spontaneously particularly with UV, to create a reactive ntermediate to make goop, yet the possibiliyy of leaky of methyl chloride are really environmentally to be avoided. i dont actually remember yet I think methyl chloride is an ozone layer removing super greenhouse gas, so a 1pct process nefficiency would create 1000 or 10,000 times more greenhouse gases than using coal.

 another approach is to roll a giant thing on the ocean floor, if you roll a O on a rubber surface then the pressure gradient follows the shape, at some gradient areas the crystal water would tend to separate from the methane, yet right near the big roller, which would be positioned to gather the resulting gases. one amusing idea is that Its like a reverse dyson vacuum, where the big sphere is actually what presses the surface to emit gas, which might well be entrained with a whirlfluid up towardsa collecting area

One nice thing about making clathrate fuels cheaper than coal, is if society collapses there would still be easy coal for the survivors because the sophisticated precollapse civilization actually could finf liquid fuel from clathrates cheaper

this video might not go quite that far perhaps the viewer will comment with a way to make clathrate fuel cheaper than coal, to an extent easy earth surface natural gas kind of is

well these might be petroleum geology ideas, some of them are pretty ...opt imistic...

using nitrogen containing explosives to fracat the perimeter of a fracing area creates more channelizaion, wider channels as well as the possibility of purposed granules creating nitric acod hno3 from air nitrogen as well as h2so4 from area sulfur resources may be cheap nitrated carbohydrates like nitroglycerine or nitrostarches or possibly nitrosugars may be frac perimeter ncreasing explosives now the thing is that pumping nitroglycerine underground faces dilution as well as vibration hazards thus i suggest a process to actually form the nitrogen explosives deep at the frac area or perimeter the high molarity hno3 with glycerine reaction to make nitroglycerine is fairly rapid, making a version that takes hours or weeks to react would permit pumping the reagents to the frac perimeter where they would then combine react then await detonation also pumpinh hno3 to a frac field suggests dilution concerns, thus I think a kind of gel, mousse or sort of liposomalesque mixture of hn03 with glycerine can be pumped to the frac perimeter also benefitting this approach would be a color changing material so that the goop that gradually turns to nitroglycerine or other nitrogen explosive shows what phase of risk it is at, fluorescent green just means you see where it is, perhaps a streak on some pipe, so clean it up, fluorescent yellow, prioritize that cleaning, fluorescent red, use spray cleaner from a distance. noting that high energy density oil shale is described as 4000 kilocalories per something (it may have been lb, possibly kg) creating a nitroexplosive as cheaply as possible makes sense from an energy efficiency perspective. thus the cheapest possible source of nitric acid is really something to think about as regards to a hydrocarbon reserve equivalent to over 200 years of US current amount, these even cheaper gas separation would be of benefit

thinking about the movement of hydrocarbons whether fluid or gas the permeability of the material affects that, so with percolation theory mathwise it may be possible to look at simple dimensional enhancements. what little i know of percolation theory sounds sord of 1.n or fractal dimensional mathematically upping that to two dimensions creates technology opportunities like this idea have granulaes at a percolationgradient be considered as 2d shapes like Ms pac man if you rotate three or more of these to face each other (< >) you create a wider flow channel, so what are the stochastic math models of rotaing 2d shapes

at a percolation gradient to create a superabundance of microchannels to strongly increase fluid flow researching those mat models gives a description of optimal granuals to permit fluid flow then applying these preferred chunk or granual shapes to what explosives or frac process create causes much higher permeability ncreasing resources as well as rate of value creation one approach to moving granuals to orient towards channelization is acoustics geothe was the first to notice that particles on a vibrating surface autosorted to regular sometimes rather attractive patterns, thus an explosion that makes ms pac man granuales then a really loud acoustic that jiggles them towards channelization top create greater fluid flow is a petroleum geology technology

I previously wrote about how if you grinf up chunks to big n littele , then remix them 0o0.0 then compress, the blend will cause bending then chunk fractionation more rapidly thus creating little chunks with less energy which can the be used at things like fluidized bed resource utrilization)fuels) or if metals, concentration a differently 1.n or 2 d fractal dimensional approach to this could be even more efficient if you had a bunch of mineral chunks, then were to use a mechanism or possibly light beam to create a channel the chunk would then have a stochastically likelly nook that another mineral chunk would nestle with, then when compressed the resulting microchunks would have a more customizable size distribution ncreasing efficiency so mathwise what is the most efficient one groove on chunk stochastic rock crushing mix also technologically it is possible that water jt or light beam channelization might be of sufficient energy efficiency to permit this solar light beam channelization may e possible at some locatiopns that is where a plurality of less ntense beams are each fluttered or turned offnon at the right frequency with a mild rotatator then refocused to create a vibrating light pulse like the pulsed lasers use to do laser channeling (its not just on, it a modulated beam, so creating a modulated solar bean could come from multi solar beam combination)

making oil shale be at tinier chunks to do fluidized bed or different process is of value It is possible that there are large areas of oil shale I have not heard of at near shore ocean areas these could be made to teenier chunks with wave action float meachines. I read that during 1990s AD grinding minerals was like 2 or 3 pct efficient, so using as fewcalories to grind oil shale is of process benefit. direct wave energy mechanical grinding could make microsized oil shale particles much cheaper Also it is possible that there are chemoactive process that use large amount of situ reagents at a different situ oil shale process ocean transport is much cheaper than land transport if large amounts of some cheap reagent (process chemical) is to be supplied to a hydrocarbon resource, also ocean water may provide some meaningful chemical reagent like MgCl (grignard) or possibly bromine that

could be used to make olefins, which have greater industrial value, at a situ process

im wondering if there are alternating width frac hydraulic systems with a sump basically lets say a person uses high pressure high volume fracing at one region, then next to it uses less pressure to create fracs with less diameter or width, then another region with higher pressurewith greater surface area n width, yet "connecting" these is a drilled valvable path with a reservoir, a sump The engineer then does hydraulic force multiplication on the different frac regions to more strongly widen them (flow rate) or ncrease frac surface area (available resource)

I have been making an occasional effort to think of a gas additive that makes people live longer, current octane modifying chemicals if they were longevity chemicals would be better.
It is less bizarre than it sounds
Ferrocene is already an approved octane modifier at some countries
so just change that to polyphenol ferrocene
similarly Metal core alkanes have been used as octane regulators. Tin is FDA approved as a food additive, one person here thinks tin chloride could improve brain regeneration, so tetraethyl tin could be a gas additive that might test out as slightly physiologically beneficial. Tin as a part of catalyticconverters to reduce nitrogen oxides is patented, so there is a possibility that an alkane tin could actually reduce pollution slightly as an additive
Simliarly nanoparticles of lanthanides like CeO actually cause nerve regeneration, although Ce is kinda spendy as a gas additive
all metals of course have the potential to affect
Recently the Baati study suggests fullerenes may be beneficial (doubling rodent lifespan). There is an EPA study that says during 1972 about a gram of carbon particulate 1 um or smaller diameter per 100 miles was produced (a fairly tiny amount), also breathing differs from eating.
So I urge peple here that like chemistry to consider creating a longevity wellness gas additive, wikipedia says over a trillion liters of gas are used worldwide per year, so 1-3 pct of that is 10 to 30 billion liters of Octane modifying additive (of some types)
http://www.carkipedia.com/fuel_systems/gasoline_additives.php a year. **30 billion liters a year is a lot of a xenochemical to absorb, so it makes sense it actually be beneficial to physiological well being**
Things to consider are, well, what does it turn into after its used? I utterly doubt that ferrocene polyphenols would persist, then again catalytic converters make an effort to create the smallest molecules from partially modified fuel, so are there any tiny molecules that are actually beneficial? If you think large changes could be beneficial, then the catalytic converter can be changed to something that actually makes a larger molecule if it is truly beneficial, like say

One sort of different approach to giving a frac field a hydraulic ratio multiplier would be to create something that can expand or shrink like a tube shaped like |--- ===| remotely

with layered oil shales like the volcanic layered green river formation that has 200 or 300 years of us oil consumption at one place im wondering if the coefficient of bending is noticeably different at the metamorphic areas compared with the sedimentary layers if so this would provide a sweet spot a kind od torsion number so that if the were rotated the buckling would automatically more efficiently microparticlize the shale also as weird as this sounds the volcanic material may be partially porous, particularly at certain distances from the prehistoric volcano, where they are if some regions have porous layers between shale layers then oil from the completed process could be pumped back through the porous volcanic layers, then, get this, solidified, so than an explosion causes a kind of "winshield glass effect" where having a force direction layer (a rubber flat) between two things causes a particular kind of particle size creation, the polymerized oil could be perhaps be predictably refluidized with situ warmth that was applied to the granulated windsahield effect situ oil shale

well here are some petroleum engineering ideas

noting than rotating a sedimentary mineral or a piece of layered mica causes it to delaminate if you rotate it, (like if you turn a sedimentary mineral rather than edges coming off it separates nto layers) it may be possible to create circular polarized fracing effects so either fluid or proppants such that they cause rotation of layered material that causes delamination. some sediments have mica, which although there might be rather tiny amounts might have higher porosity if delaminated. rotating proppants could be a "fancy nozzle" effect

Im kind of wondering ifreverse osmosis has a place at hydrocarbon engineering. Notably reverse osmosis is much energy cheaper than distillation when purifying water, so just possibly some areas of petroleum engineering could benefit from membrane separation of hydrocarbon blends possibly a little like "condensates" as they are called or the quite different yet plausibly seperable LNG from things like heptane after liquefaction. I think an actual petroleum engineer with raised eyebrow, might say that the entire reason they do catalytic reformation at high temperatures is to

actually produce the differently valued hydrocarbon products, that they cool them down to distill, rather than use energy
(heat to distill)! That honestly its just process energy from the essential cataltic reforming phase. or that column trays act much like a sortation media thats why I wonder about this idea. hmmmmmmmmmm yet it might work. like what if there were a low temperature ch4 to longer hydrocarbon process? would a membrane effect make more sense than evaporative distillation

the situ production of electricity from oil shale is a possibility. (eww) mostly because after a period of situ warming from native hydrocarbons, after those kerogens convert then are pumped out as gas or fluid, theres a lot of warm minerals, quite possibly near a bunch of cool groundwater, which suggests something like cogen, cogeneration which would effect the economics of the entire plant to make the product cheaper, or cover equipment $

wacky reflector supermapping. I once read at a science magazine that the usual parabolic dish when gevien irregular projections created a slightly modified waveform, possibly even when using the standard central antenna, that made distinguishing waveform frequencies more possible, thus creating an earthwork with an irregular projection could be effective at doing better acoustic geomapping at depth

I think BINAP reaction could change hydrocarbon polymer length yet the source of the BINAP reagent looks like napthalene with phosphorus, which actually is very cheap as a kind of partial combustion of hydrocarbons makes multicyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, it works much better with coal, as coal tar is naturally full of near BINAP molecules so I thought that just perhaps adding phosphorus, which although not spectacularly cheap is at leask bulk commodity fertilizer cheap, to partial combusted hydrocarbons of high molecular mass, could make a kind og BINAPish sludge to cause reactions

Its possible I was thinking that situ oil shale or tar sands processes that use situ warmin or combustion could use a hydrogenation sludge (cheap polycyclic phosphorus containg binap like catalyst) pumped nto their chemospaces. Its possible a tendency to hydrogenate would actually create more optimal length alkanes from giving hydrogens to the distal parts of

divided hydrocarbons -ch2ch2ch2c- or using english, situ cracking with more hydrogen to occupy molecule makes higher yield of little valuable fluid cheap fertilizer partial combustocataslush makes this happen, possibly.

situ coal to liquid hydrocarbons seems like more of binapslush process

well, this one requires major factual depth, or possibly just hype. viewing drilling logs, a distance of ten ot twent feet apparently can affect production a lot as a result of distance to the main depoit, although it might affect liters per minute more than recoverable yield. some of those chats showed fairly narrow sweet spots as to channel location. so thats the factual depth, or possibly hype. now, when I looked at some graphs they uses conductivity to measure permeability as well as other things so it occured to me that having more sensors, specifically two or three at opposite diameter along with a vertical could describe conductance variation through a few mere nches, yet from a software perspective if the permeability variability was like .000001 as compared with .01 the software could tell the model that the extreme heterogenity of the petroleum formation suggested a different streering or path opportunity. so this is seeing variability, to make say a different number of laterals or the like

well, basically this one just requires a person to say, yowza, (slight "wow thats a lot of new tech applied to a simple application", yet mild enthusiasm) magnetic refrigeration works with atomic spin cooling, its an actual published thing, yet the amount of energy is teeny. to catalyze ch4 to longer hydrocarbons cheaply would make liquid fuel about 7 times cheaper (15$ same numbers of BTUs as 100$ of oil) as well as permitting huge reserves of ch4 to be transported as liquid fuels, so i will describe this anyway. if you pass ch4 through Big Magnets(tm) or shine Groovy lasers(tm) at it will spin polarize, possibly very cheaply from many permanent magnets at narrow apertures. Now here is the thing, other people have suggested catalytic processes using actual catalyst surfaces or particles to make ch4 be longer hydrocarbons so the idea is actually spin polarizing a microfine powder (nanopowder) so that it is hyperreactive when it meets the ch4. I havent read about spin polarizing microsolids yet I think it is possible. so whats the largest spin polarizable molecule you can spin polarize cheaply, like with a NIB magnet with aerosol flow apetures. It could be that something like PVDF linked to a metal atom, possibly Fe or Co has spin polarizability with long duration as well as high energy as a result of the fluorine bunching up all the electrons on one side of the molecule. so, if you like hype, this is a high field concentration electret of polarized spin, that just happens to have a known catalyst metal like Co (or ni or fe or Mg) as part of its structure. its possible that accumulation of potential energies will make catalyzing ch4 to longer alkanes functional at lower

tempoeratures as well as lower pressures. a fairly simple research would be to see if spin polarized hydrogen attaches to other molecules differently. if it does, then you could use similar effects at a variety of chemical reactions

I heard something about near polar regions being an area of greater hydrocarbon exploration these are polar or near polar region petroleum geology technologies
these ideas also go better with greater factual depth or possibly hype. the concept that stands out is that artic surface hydrocarbon wells really value reliability, the effort to move, repair, or even diagnose them mechanically is greater at -100 F than at say 77F many machines as a result of slight thermal variations shift tolerances, if its -100 on part of an oil rig yet -30 at another part, or even a balmy 20 degrees the mechanical stresses as well as eccentricities are going to affect reliability as well as wear so this is a way to regularize the temperatures throughout an oil rig to make it more reliable as well as run more predictably. Its a slightly new kind of snow blanket researchers have described a water shedding shape known as a negative contact angle, this causes water falling on things to stay dry, so I think artificial ice crystals made with negative contact angles will actually repel as well as shed liquid water. a snow blanket of this might have warm spots without slush I also think a custom blend of ice crystals might have less slumping or liftability from high winds so this is actually a suggestion that artic oil rigs have a temperature regulation blanket of custom crystal engineered structural ice crystals placed on their containment buildings
the idea is its as cheap to make as artificial ski resort snow, is highly durable, while it regularlizes temperatures at an oil rig building

visualize a nested pipe (o) the little pipe is actually a waveguide, a microwave energy pathway of engineered shape much like 1970s communications waveguides. having a plurality of temperature sensors as well as varying the microwave frequency slightly could move standing wave blobs of microwaves anywhee along the pipe, keeping it warm to specifications or possible warning the hydrocarbon a little. a funner way to look at this is a neon advertising tube with a weird transformer, a little lengthof travelling light blobs appears, you could move them from place to place if you varied the transformer so that a visual version, this just does that with any area along a microwave waveguide that is part of a nested pipe, it permits spot warming anywhere without valves or conduits, it also provides spot warming to keep everyplace at the temperature the software suggests

I think that oil at polar or near polar regions might be kind of goopy from the cool, it is possible that a peristaltic pump o|8 could actually work on a woven flexible, actually porous (the leak is kind of the plug as it its

targoop) cause its moving tube of woven metal, sort of like a radial tire metal mesh tube between rollers more effeciently than heating the goop to liquid, then using liquid contact pumps on it.

apparently I think theres some way to rapidly make olivine more porous so as to mak hydrocarbons flow more rapidly, I think though trhat except when they migrate, which is something they do, hydrocaerbons are found at a completely different sedimentary mineral. anyway the idea appears to that some hydrocarbons have sulfur, which makes making h2so4 from near area material simple, then using that to affect the porosity of a mineral formation. basically noting that pressure njected situ wells actually create areas of moving fluid, whats the cheapest mineral reactive fluid that ncreases porosity, it might be ph adjusted water from area sulfur h2so4 also noting that carbonates are highly dissolveable at low pH using h2so4 at some oil wells could strongly improve fluid movement with the creation of larger channels or dissolving microblocks between voids

I read a thing that said situ hydrocarbons from oil shale were about a third cheaper than hydrocarbons from surface prepared oil shale, it could be that surface prepared oil shale would be cheaper with a gigantic automotional heap. making the giant heap is comparatively cheap, then using gravity to feed the entire process reduces movement energy movement machinery as well as simplifies things. Bessemer kind of had a similar idea. anyway the giant heap has obvios spillways, that, perhaps, when the material slides along sorts them on chunk size (this is a waterless process yet similar effects are seen at nature as well as water) huge solar concentration mirrors, which are cheap n stationary, warm up the mineral chunks givinbg much of the thermoprocess temperature. then, depending on season, cool water is used to hyperfracture the warmed rock. that might make little chunks of oily watery shale cheaply enough as a surface process to be competitive with situ approaches. then my notes suggest a technology i have previously suggested which is combining dissimilar particle size 0o0.O that when compressed create a higher pctage of tinier chunks then you send the right sized cunks to the actual petrochemical reactor or fluidized bed, now the thing that made me think this is economically valuable is that basically when a huge heap autosorts into heaps of different sizes, possibly petroleumcontentness, that the oil nstallation can just run whatever start material the going rate of oil justifies. if oil is cheap, only the microparticles n oily water skimmant are cheap enough to make to fuel, at more moderate valuations of petroleum then the machinery to actual make it faster is acquired, if petroleum demand is very high then the sysem naturally converges towards any existing system (like the ones a third more than situ processing) because, really, its mostly just a big heap of mineral chunks. also some situ oil shale process I have read about have a lead time while the oil is transforming at the situ area, its possible a flexible autofeeding heap is

immediately functional as well as rapidly responsive to fuel valuation fluctuations

heres a wild one, I may have previously described this. if carbon antennas are functional, then you just spray images like >>>>>>>>>> out of conductive paint, made at the site from carbon on mineral chunks, then microwave them, the antennas get really high temperature, yet the microwave generator is just part of process temperature generation anyway, it could possibly cause mineral disintegration a little better

I feel I may have previously described this yet its not at the immediate notes a blob of butter floats on butter oil, now lets think about a situ oil shale hydrocarbon process, the liquified hydrocarbons naturally sort, at least some, depending on permeability as well as channel size, so that to some extent, they are a little like a lighter liquid part as well as possibly a goopy thick. now think about old jello, it naturally forms rivulets of water with high fluidity, where the jello protein has skipped absorbing water. so is there a way to cheaply create high fluidity rivulets at the part of the naturally semisorted hydrocarbon that cause much faster movement along channels

ive previously described changing the number of waters of hydration on dolomite as an approach to modifying the volume of a mineral which is kinda iffy, as dolomite is absent waters of hydration

well not at my notes yet possibly meaningful, clays, possibly oil shale, are slightly gooey as a result of the basicicity of alumina containing gelid goop. clay is slippery because of aluminum hydroxidish gel, these gels actually change volume slighlty as a result of ph, so looking at the permeability or percolationality of ordinary clay (like if a person we doing an actual lab activity it would be like clay granuales, slight spaced so as to at least have a flow rate to start with) at different phs could describe different flow rates from expanding or shrinking gels thus if you treat each kind of chemical at a mineral as an equation series like
amount of available permeability changeability = dolomite (shink or grow) with alumina (shink or grow) with silica (um, perhaps shink or grow) with various treatmeants

its possible that the opposite of activated charcoal, that is where a percolation gradient very rapidly aquires a few orders of magnitude more surface area (carbon, then crystallize CaChloride to make ultramicrotexture) could suddenly (less than 24 hours) remove viscosity producing surface area from a sedimentary mineral, if the mineral was oppositeofactivatedcarbonificated then fluid movement would be much more rapid. dolomites as well as carbonates are easily surface etched, or

preferabbly hypersmoothed with chemistry so a new kind of chemical polisher could actually strongly improve petroleum yields. Its possible that rather than just saying h2so4, there might be a nonntuitive solution like h2so4with sodium meta silicate "smoothing version" that actually oppositeofactivatedcarbonificates a carbonate petroleum well cheaply

if ferric materials, or magnesium chemicals at oil shale are reduced to metal, electrochemically, does the "clayspace" shrink slightly ncreasing porosity thus slightly, which might be an exponential goop travel benefit

that 1 trillion bbl of oil shale is layered with volcanic debris is just superb that suggests there are microlayers that are actually highly porous as a result of the kind of spewed volcanic material at a distance radius. just locate the prehistoric volcano then the porosity banding of green name oil shale is actrually graded at different distances like microfine 200Km from ancient volcano, chunkier 100 Km, silty 300 KM, then the banding effect suggests that a centimeter aware drilling technology could actually localize of lateralizations (planes) to different eruption times. this is like a geomap of what the spongy volanic layer is at, depending on the distance from the volcano, along with a way to estimate microbanding region hydrocarbon content, like a wide band far between eruptions would be software database accumulated as having a certain meaning, like say, richer at a particular kind of kerogen.

so its almost like

 fmri of aesthetic beauty
visualize a person facing a beautiful image walking towards it. mentally, there is a prerecognition stage where the person has yet to note it is a human form, a little near the general shape is visible, nearer yet possibly gesture or arm or position as well as figure then face visibility then walking nearer highest resolution image awareness, then even hiher resolution typically at the face as well as upper body. Now think of an fmri of this sequence displayedto a viewer, who presses a key when they feel aesthetic pleasure. This technique shows the parts of the brain that detect meaning connected to beauty as well as map the attentional sift to the awareness of beauty This maps beauty perception more fully, giving people an opportunity to amplify as well as create art around each of the effect areas as well as creating a map of brain regions to genetically improve to improve as well as amplify humans pleasurable sensation of beauty

It would be nifty to see if nonhuman mammals had similar activation cascades, then people or computers could make aesthetic beauty that appealed to other creatures as well

physics of hydrides as a an area where quantum states might be of greater latitude. when you think of a contour map of electron location likeliness as well as the amplitude of the effect

It actually says I am to make a video of this

hey you

I have a few hairs that go from white back to original color. I think thats likely a regular thing among many people. Its likely the mRNA as well as cytokines (chemicals) there could be modified to create youthifying drugs. so the thing is, is this happening other places? how could we tell, well, tomographic scanning to first autolocate structures (software is published) then see what older versions look like (more software) then make even more software to then see if any old structures revert. Medical centers are libraries of thousands, possibly millions of tomographic images, which are amenable to automatic searching to find youthful reversions at a tissue level, just like the obvious youthful reversionings these hair images show. People that have youthful reversionings may have genes that promote healing or longevity, as well as directing the way to tissue specific healing pharmaceuticals. fortunately the software does all the comparing

beauty technology
get all the advantages of a motion capture suit from glittery makeup app groovy researchers as well as moviemakers use a suit with an array of locations on it to record precise motion I figure dancers like modern or ballet people could use these with an app that reminded them to ncrease the range as well as regularity n grace of their performance yet cosmetics are cheap so just put a dab of this nvisible yet IR glittery gel on a few body areas, then your iphone watches you dance just like you were wearing an actual motion capture suit, then gives encouragement to regularize or ncrease your range I though i might use this to rapidly improve my posture, which I read is linked to perceptions of others enjoyment I also thought it would communicate a little better with those americas next top model people

beauty pharmaceuticals

body conformation which is kind of like figure has been linked to perception of beauty, a recent statement being a .7 waist to hip ratio at a certain height proportion along with a D or DD breast size conformation is kind of a multimeasure form of secondary sexual characteristic SERMs which are estrogen receptor modifying drugs have varying effects on secondary sexual characteristics with a wider range of effects than estrogen
one possibility is that a strm could could occupy testosterone conformation receptors then passivate them. compare an hourglass figure with a squarer abdomen from testosterone effect on conformation a strm passivator could narrow the abdomen absent exercise while creating an svelte girlish curvy estrogenic effect constructed figure.

Thus I think SERMs are useable to form figure particularly photoactivatable SERMS a STRM that passivated T receptors could cause estrogen only conformation development throughout the lifespan it is possible that a rounded rectangular abdomen could be a T effect thus a STRM that passivated just certain body receptors could create an hourglass figure maintained throughout life

browser functionality mouseover acronym expansion, when you read a paper the browser is able to guess what an acronym is if you mouseover it

pleasure vibrator technology
coital alignment technique vibrating pad, CAT thing looks like vibrating mouse pad transmits vibrations upward, I read CAT is actually more orgasmic from the womans perspective so a vibration transmitted through tissue version might be even more pleasurable
(Vagina)
(coital alignment techniques laying on)
<========
[vibrating pad]

this one is near my physics

that

well im feeling pretty cognitively light right now so I will describe lissatricity as the list says describe new physics first
thing where I ask if a true curve near a quantized thing creates region of observability as well as nonobservability particularly at asyptotic areas as an approach to describe which mwi many worlds interpetation of physics are "definitionally" hyper unique as the true curve describes a more dimensioned (like comparing a scalr to a vector to an eigenvalue each has greater dimensionality than the previous) than a quantum, which is kind of like a little integer matrcie, as I read during the 20th century thus the idea that I read where mwi universes that are actually identical recombine naturally is made differently likely if any true curve or asymptote exists at a "action distance" to the minute quantum difference. so its just a long winded way of creating a basis as to which universes can recombine as well as why. the reason to this is that like the nested quantum parallel universe generator like a photon path that circles a radionuclide is that cou can create MWI universes that will always, rarely, or possibly recombine which creates another area of expirimental testability to the mwi verifying the mwi would say if 10^42 new universes are actually being created, then further a geometry matching approach could port certain kinds of data or material between them, particularly ultramicrouniverse differences sort of like making two entire universes that differ only at a kind of bracketed automata, do temporaility different things, then have a tendency to recombine
further you could see if there was a geometrical permutation basis of the ntegers because quantum numbers kind of require ntegerness to have actuality, rather than ntegerness just being a side effect of only bother to see part of a greater structure. so then I developed a a way to generate integers from the possible number of ways to arrrange things at space which is more l;ike what actual things actually do
like (00, (o)| 000, 8o, .^. ((o))| ::, 0-.^., <> (((o))), so you see how as the number of things ncreases the ways of prucing symettry with asymettry go up such trhat all the ntegers are eventually produced, yet this is the nifty part, each ntewger is achoally tethered to a physical arrangeability, some of which are definitionally more than scalars, or sometimes scalarrs, then vectors, then back to scalars again, then suddenly creating completely fresh geometries like rotations. so resting behind 12345678910111213141516171819202122324252627282930 are actually a huge number of most basic geometry groupings also, a number of these geometry grouping have previouslt proven aBSENCE OF DETERMINACY, EVEN THOUGH THEY PRODUCE ntegers like whatever number of simplest objects is sufficient to produce aperiodic penrose tiling means that the integer with that much geometric versatility at its core actually can produce a regular yet nonpredictable, or partially predictable physical space. thus it is possible that a quantum object that requires the use of that nteger which might be as few as 5 6 or 7 actually has a kind of nonfinite variations on a particular geometrization, which means that while other quantum things

are predictable, there would be some with structural nonquantumness or maybe just ornater weird activity quantumness ornater weird activity quantumness is beneficial because people can make new technologies out of it. like if there were a 7 nteger photon effect it might suddenly create a little spacetime crystal of linked behaviors which could be technologized n predicted
so thats why im writing about lissatricity because i was just going mwi, thats so mwi, like waaaaaaaay mwi.
lissatricity is just wavelets applied to electromagnetic fields, like during the 20th century people thought about dc or ac then observed how a coil of wire responded, with ac it creates waveform shift impedance with dc its just a resistor, Im kind of reminded of the way fourier transforms can describe any wave nto a combination of periodic frequencies (very AC feeling) yet if you look at an em field as if it were an opportunity to use wavelets which are just making a composite wave from a bunch of other math defined waves where the waves are a type other than a ~~~~ periodic trig frequency then made the motor or generator winding from a wavelet perspective rather than a fourier perspective you would get groovy waves that superimposed to propduce a desired waveform with mathematically defined power output outside of the AC or DC definitions of electricity among the simplest versions might be lissajous electricity where the repeat frequency has a reinforcement along a period to creat what looks like a autosustaining shape at a graph now here is a technology that actually uses lissatricity high voltage power lines transport electricity when they are more efficient that is of benefit, yet at certain voltages or distances the engineers go with either AC or DC to be efficient, oif they redefine the windings to make wavelet style electricity then made lissajous electricity they might make more effecient high voltage power lines because rather than ac or dc "losses" or resistances or impedance inductions they would have a wider range of waveform frequencies that recombined perfectly at lissajous transformers n motors to make em fields to do motor or electronic things. so lissatricity is basically wavelet electricity that permits higher transmission efficiency as well as new kinds of motor winding which because they would have different EM like a phase yet is actually a custom wavelet curve so a motor might have stronger rotatig power or more efficiency. different shaped wiggles permit the matched windings of a motor to have different physical 3d magnetic field shapes which benefits engineers also when you think about the way that the definition of electrical charge movement at a wire is produced from a generator which is just a bunch of variably shapable wires near a magnet you can create other shapes of electricity like what if you made a dendritic or branched winding, like a fractal then the fractal winding would cause a apparently clumpy form of fractal electricity which would have very high "heap immovability"kind of like a giant distribution, that would cause power factor neutrality at the other side of the circuit without being dc. so fractricity could perhaps use cheaper transformers or less load balancing or something at the activity site

( ) 0 o . o 0 ( ) as a winding rather than a waveform would cause each of the conductive varied sized loops to produce a fractal em field as well as a fractal wire current actually compared with lissatricity or other wavelettricities that just have bunches of effectiveness fractricity is sort of wacky.
theres a note here about a rotating neutrino producer that uses other frequencies of cenenkov radiation or its actually a note about a neutrino emitter like a hair thin 300 meter piece of fissile material that makes a really ntense neutrino beam compared with background then you use really high refractive ndex materials that produce cernekov radiation to detect the neutrino beam the neutrino beam is then used to scan through the earth to image minerals notably neutrino can actuall pass through the entire earth so its a way to image all the minerals at the earth at some resolution, with the higher resoltion coming from the 300meter long fissile hair thats really detectable its a petroleum geology imaging idea another variation is that as normal nuclear reactors procude lots of neutrinos along certain directions something like a nuclear underwater vehicle that already exists could sort of aim its neutrino light through things with a sufficiently effective neutrino detector that way all those navy nuclear reactors could actually be mapping the planet plus theyd get to put them on kind of bizarre geometric pathways. actually as actual cernekov radiation can go backwards forming a light emission path away from its direction of travel it may have other geoimaging uses as well
you could also use quantim linked neutrinos similar to the work ofshih at new scientist to image throughout the entire body of the earth mapping the entire planets volume
anyway I think they could also use neutrino beams to map the volume of the solar body as neutrinos can actually pass through the sun photons actualy bounce around
like mwi is so mwi yet, "just run motors of different math shaped waves" is like just build it
the MWI suggests that an organism with a particular lifespan has a really vast amount of beingness during its first moments.
a thing that lived three seconds would produce 10^42 variants after 1 second, those early versions would then have another 10^42 variations at the second second possibly 10^42^42 then 10^42^42^42 yet a thing arising at the third second would have a mere 10^42 versions, so quite possibly babies have like 10^(42 factorial seconds)^(42 factorial seconds) or more actual moments of being than an old person with its final moment still utterly vast, just a a whole bunch less vast than earlier moments. thus if mwi is provable ethics shifts towards early moments, branching occurences, or even geometries that urge or minimize MWI this suggests that nonsentient nonhuman entities like corporations, just groups or regulations, that are absent a predictable finality, have different ethics. a human would feel an urge to be as kind as possible as early as possible to creates the greatest plurality of universes with kindness. am entity, living or merely a

regulatory strucure, without a termination event, has avariety of ethics lets say a corporation could make a superdelicious or a superaffordable beneficial product, they could get around to both eventually, actually choosing an optimal number of each theres more, yet rather weirdly it suggests people create a corporation or other nonsentient entity each time they notice something is ethically beneficial, as it reduces the amazing difference between doing something one second earlier as a human.
Like lets say I as a person have a high chance of smiling at a stranger improving their mood this month yet a more moderate likelihood of creating an antigravity device this month. If I smile vast 10^42^42.... numbers of people benefit mildly If I think of an antigravity device its vastly beneficial yet it might affect just a quadrillion quadrillion quadrillionth of the same number of people because I thought of it one second later. Yet if I say I am making an antigravity device making corporation, then the corporation has a universe creation span large enough to compensate that quadrillion quadrillion quadrillion universes difference from doing things a moment later. Thats kind of pleasant as it provides ethical width.
theres also variations on the ethics of actioning things, you could say, well Im scheduling the corporation to promote personal electronics that enjoy swimming after all the previously sentient creatures are 700 times happier than they are now. the corporate things only matter if the mwi is true though, so thus figuring out if the mwi is true matters giant amounts compared with some other things
this a mild pleasantly amusing physics petroleum geology technology I previously described the idea of using sonic booms to do acoustic mapping of hydrocarbon resources yet what about oceanic resources well I read about a russian underwater high velovity conveyance that actually creates a bubble of water vapor around it through cavitation so it it can move underwater at flying speeds I think this approach could also produce seabed area sonic booms to do acoustic mapping you just use undesea cavitation travelling drones to zoom around making underwater sonic booms to do mapping so that another huge bunh of earths surface acoustically mapped I suggest using it with an acoustically tunable focal sensor (like a bunch of retroreflectors aim at a foci, yet each retroreflector is kid of mounted on a speaker so that it can have electrically variable siffness, which permits acoustic bandwidth sensitivity
should "we" have our choice of pi as a vector quantity, like as a trig ratio generated thing it kind of is a multivariable described system other pi generatorts are that stochastic thing, or the passaing of a sphere through a plane so as there numerous ways to make pi from basic things like all these other systems that also describe the ratio of a circles circumfrence to a diameter also carry more nformation i know like a mathmetician would seperate these with equation variables yet some of them might be actually ntrinsic n actually different proding a group of pis
its like observer aperture 2d system of a particulr kind
more mwi physics

noting that 10 ^42 new universes are mwi said to occur each second, with nonsentient continuances like corporations having different amounts of possible product, should people as they communicate live or online have a symbol or gesture that says convey the material to a corporation to cause the occurence.
one person thinks, would I like an mdma pill
the person pauses momentarily, resulting at 10^42 universes more they only might enjoy the mdma pill
then they have an mdma pill
now if they had said would I like an mdma pill equicontemporanously
then a computer would have noted their statement, then placed it on the corporate agenda to offer mdma pills a certain number of seconds longer than the persons lifespan, or possibly to a multiplicity of other actual sentiences, contemporaneously Thus the corporation causes the actual amount of human pleasure to be as if the person had skipped delaying their reply.
now, the idea here is that this gives sentiences some dawdle time otherwise its like have fun now! thus at writing a person could put some symbol when they write that says, this is on a list of things Id like the corporation to do, to the universe volume as if I had done it when I wrote it.
so lets say I want to watch a pleasant amusing video, yet could also make a video about curing cancer (I went with the curing cancer video) if I had created a personal corporation that would do things at a different mwi temporal volume, I could do the videos at either order, then have the corporation provide an equivalent amount of mwi at newly created universes. (so the personal corporation is apparently causing pleasant amusing videos to be watched)
amazingly, it may be possible to do this with an unfunded corporation that exists outside of what some call the state. each second of the quadrillilion quadrillion billion universes mwi says are created likely several quadrillion have any particular person suddenly become the worlds most important person which empowers their personal corporation to get around to what they think they should be doing, even if they pause a second every now n then
The reason this is credible is that physics functions, you can make things with it from predictions thus verifying the MWI creates detectably functioning MWI technologies thus im thiking about creating a continuing entity outside sentient existence or the state that does things if I make some symbol or gesture.

well these might be petroleum geology ideas, some of them are pretty ...optimistic...

I think BINAP reaction could change hydrocarbon polymer length yet the source of the BINAP reagent looks like napthalene with phosphorus, which actually is very cheap as a kind of partial combustion of hydrocarbons makes multicyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, it works much better with coal, as coal tar is naturally full of near BINAP molecules so I thought that just perhaps adding phosphorus, which although not spectacularly cheap is at leask bulk commodity fertilizer cheap, to partial combusted hydrocarbons of high molecular mass, could make a kind og BINAPish sludge to cause reactions
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largest spin polarizable molecule you can spin polarize cheaply, like with a NIB magnet with aerosol flow apetures. It could be that something like PVDF linked to a metal atom, possibly Fe or Co has spin polarizability with long duration as well as high energy as a result of the fluorine bunching up all the electrons on one side of the molecule. so, if you like hype, this is a high field concentration electret of polarized spin, that just happens to have a known catalyst metal like Co (or ni or fe or Mg) as part of its structure. its possible that accumulation of potential energies will make catalyzing ch4 to longer alkanes functional at lower tempoeratures as well as lower pressures. a fairly simple research would be to see if spin polarized hydrogen attaches to other molecules differently. if it does, then you could use similar effects at a variety of chemical reactions

I heard something about near polar regions being an area of greater hydrocarbon exploration these are polar or near polar region petroleum geology technologies

these ideas also go better with greater factual depth or possibly hype. the concept that stands out is that artic surface hydrocarbon wells really value reliability, the effort to move, repair, or even diagnose them mechanically is greater at -100 F than at say 77F many machines as a result of slight thermal variations shift tolerances, if its -100 on part of an oil rig yet -30 at another part, or even a balmy 20 degrees the mechanical stresses as well as eccentricities are going to affect reliability as well as wear so this is a way to regularize the temperatures throughout an oil rig to make it more reliable as well as run more predictably. Its a slightly new kind of snow blanket researchers have described a water shedding shape known as a negative contact angle, this causes water falling on things to stay dry, so I think artificial ice crystals made with negative contact angles will actually repel as well as shed liquid water. a snow blanket of this might have warm spots without slush I also think a custom blend of ice crystals might have less slumping or liftability from high winds so this is actually a suggestion that artic oil rigs have a temperature regulation blanket of custom crystal engineered structural ice crystals placed on their containment buildings the idea is its as cheap to make as artificial ski resort snow, is highly durable, while it regularlizes temperatures at an oil rig building

visualize a nested pipe (o) the little pipe is actually a waveguide, a microwave energy pathway of engineered shape much like 1970s communications waveguides. having a plurality of temperature sensors as well as varying the microwave frequency slightly could move standing wave blobs of microwaves anywhee along the pipe, keeping it warm to specifications or possible warning the hydrocarbon a little. a funner way to look at this is a neon advertising tube with a weird transformer, a little lengthof travelling light blobs appears, you could move them from place to place if you varied the transformer so that a visual version, this just does that with any area along a microwave waveguide that is part of a nested pipe, it permits spot warming anywhere without valves or conduits, it also

provides spot warming to keep everyplace at the temperature the software suggests
I think that oil at polar or near polar regions might be kind of goopy from the cool, it is possible that a peristaltic pump o|8 could actually work on a woven flexible, actually porous (the leak is kind of the plug as it its targoop) cause its moving tube of woven metal, sort of like a radial tire metal mesh tube between rollers more effeciently than heating the goop to liquid, then using liquid contact pumps on it.
beauty technology
get all the advantages of a motion capture suit from glittery makeup app groovy researchers as well as moviemakers use a suit with an array of locations on it to record precise motion I figure dancers like modern or ballet people could use these with an app that reminded them to ncrease the range as well as regularity n grace of their performance yet cosmetics are cheap so just put a dab of this nvisible yet IR glittery gel on a few body areas, then your iphone watches you dance just like you were wearing an actual motion capture suit, then gives encouragement to regularize or ncrease your range I though i might use this to rapidly improve my posture, which I read is linked to perceptions of others enjoyment I also thought it would communicate a little better with those americas next top model people
beauty pharmaceuticals
body conformation which is kind of like figure has been linked to perception of beauty, a recent statement being a .7 waist to hip ratio at a certain height proportion along with a D or DD breast size conformation is kind of a multimeasure form of secondary sexual characteristic SERMs which are estrogen receptor modifying drugs have varying effects on secondary sexual characteristics with a wider range of effects than estrogen
one possibility is that a strm could
Thus I think SERMs are useable to form figure particularly photoactivatable SERMS
this one is near my physics

well I feel as if I previously wrote about this petroleum geology technology volutes have been described that improve mileage 2 or 3 to 5 pct at passenger vehicles
volute at oil well or hydrocarbon pipe turns the usual velocity profile where the center moves more rapidly than the sides to a different velocity profile

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which has an average higher velocity thus moving more hydrocarbons more rapdily per amount of time eraning2 or 3 or 5 pct more funds from the ch4 field this is a different idea than the coanda effect ch4 hydrocarbon pipe that entrains gas to move faster than a pressurized gasmoving towards a vacuum
I think there was more to it actually I just do not know what. It works on other things though like, whale tubercles, golf apparatus
concentrating gradually moving hydrocarbons to a particular area with shaped charges that create an inverse pachinko pattern of fractures or nonpermeables such that the drifting hydrocarbons move towards a more defined area. just like pachinko makes a distribution spread it is possible to make a percolation pattern that tends to concentrate a moving fluid create that at hydrocarbon wells with software that shapes explosive charges
this can create a ^ effect also noting that situ treatments of oil shale create lighter hydrocarbons this nverse pachinko effect could actually sort situ generated hydrocarbons on mass which creates different well pipes each with different product values
use nanomesh to make vacuum or particle non combustable hydrogen lifting material then make hydrocarbon transporting dirigibles that transport oil cheaply without roads or pipelines
dirigibles carrying oil to far places reduces the expense of fuel at regions far from roads or with political complexities noting that a hydrogen dirgible could be replaced with a partial vacuum hydrogen dirgible that had little enough hydrogen to be noncumbustable as a result of nanomesh being strong enough while being light enough to create a "vacuum" container rather than a hydrogen container creates a cheap way to create dirgibles that ransport to developing world areas without roads or with governmentally variably functional or permissible roads. thus bringing petroleum cheaply to those with the least funds
longevity nootropic a drug that

I saw where a few KV through an nsulator caused a liquid crystal to change shape, then it kep changing shape, with pulses of activity every few moments for perhaps 3 seconds

Do hydrocarbon fluids have a electoactive High voltage characteristic, however slight, that could be detected that says something about them. The sides of a drill could measure that along with other data

It says matter duplicator, theres an image I do not know how it works. If it does work that’s pretty keen though. Theres a wave making double slit, a matrice of some kind, as well as some connectors apparently it describes the

water around other molecules as they move, puzzling out what the actual atom is without disturbing it, just imaging its hydration surroundings as they are called. The hydration molecules that surround a molecule are particular near a molecule then become more predictable at the areas between molecules so as matter scanners that duplicate a tissue or a brain just imaging the hydration atoms is a vast data savings the thing is, how was I remotely viewing ndividual h20 molecules at high velocity

Now if there were spin polarized water that lasted a while like spin polarized xenon gas that last a few minutes then you could get more data

A slightly better, hopefully much better petroleum geology techgnology idea is using the coanda effect at natural gas pipes the coanda effect entrains moving gases to move 3 or 4 times more mass of air or ch4 with a given velocity of gas stream so making natural gas wellpipes that are two hulled with microcoanda effect generators on the sides could actually flow of gas stream pull a larger volume stream of gas out of a ch4 well per amount of time thus at wells where there was lots of ch4 yet only a few pipes you would produce more hydrocarbons with less funds uh, like two nested pipes, (o)the coanda effect has higher velocity gas moving along the surface of o which pulls ch4 from the well through the porous or slotted sides of the ( ) the gas moving along the surface of o entrains the wellgas from ( ) to bring gas to the surface more rapidly than just presenting the pipe as a vacuum. So basically I think there can be a coanda effect that moves gas faster than gas responding to a vacuum, which causes more gas to move out of a well with fewer pipes which makes money faster with less equipment

Theres also a spin polarized ch4 catalysis idea . where I apparently think that if you spin polarize ch4, then when it relaxes polarization it must either warm or cool its contacting neighbor molecule, which means that spin polarized ch4 would behave differently on catalytic surfaces to possibly more easily form longer hydrocarbons noting that molecuses can be spin polarized with either big magnets or collisions , possibly a heavy gas like Kr or even xenon, mixed with ch4 could polarize the ch4, then the gas it naturally separating so purer spin polarized ch4 without filler kr or xenon reaches the contact surfaces of the catalyst. You have to wonder though if this effect is any different than something cheap like changimg the temperature a few degrees, however, what if Ch4 at human body temperature is catalyzable if it is spin polarized thus making it highly responsive to certain catalysts One thing about spin polarizing ch4 or any gas to be catalyzed it that it brings a predictable little package of energy with it so right at the catalyst contact surface you get a particular energeticness, that could compare favorably with a thermal approach which has a distribution of different energies at each molecule, only some of which are sufficient to prodce catalysis, which means a given amount of catalyst is experiencing passiveness, yet if spin polarization gives a sufficient energy packet to every ch4 molecule then all

of the catalyst is continuously used, rather than just a portion that responds to a part of a thermal distribution

This one is kind of theoretical my perception is that hydrocarbons are popular as a result of ease of transport at the engine, it flows, n atomizes n things as compared with say chunks of matter so apparently I thought of a new kind of engine that works on chunks of matter rather than fluids, which creates a greater range of possible power sources the main thing is that the travelling tube has a kind of

Ok think of an engine with a person putting a trash can inside another trash can yet the littler trash can or the base of the big trash can has a rapidly rotatingdisc which flings particulates at a distribution of particles even while the nested trashcans are travelling, that slightly airpopper whirl like action, although it is mechanically actuated makes sure a particulate has lots of surface area to gas ratio yet the rotating disc could have (((O))) rotation zones such that at biggest volume it could actually fling the waste combusted particles to troughs on the sides which would be um, pressure plenumed with a gasket so if you look into a trash can then visualize the concentric circles as being variously rotatable to either fling up particulates, or fling to the side post combustion materials that’s what it could look like. The point being to make a an “ICE” that could use particulates like powderized biomass or possibly dried energy rich biomaterials or dry bacteria as a conveyable fuel, as compared with a liquid hydrocarbon

wikipedia describing the weak force notes that a neutron has a half life of a quarter hour making a neutron be a waveform using a double slit experiment them superimposing multiple waveform neutrons on each other may change their duration of half life creating custom radioactivity it may be possible to overlap multiple neutrons to create very gradually radioactive tritium or highly radioactive deuterium
a beauty producing pillow creates a mild dc electromagnetic field wiggling magnetic particles at the face creating like 1 pt dermabrasion which would duplicate the cosmetic benefit of a dermabrasion treatment after about 72 hours of sleep thus removing any dermabtrasion sensation or side effects while also beautifying a laser could verify the beneficial cosmetic effect onb the dermis then customize the beaut6y treatment i think dc is capable of wiggling magnetic paryicles as a result of slight natural face as well as pillow movements. It is possible that a new kind of magnetic particle that is two or more 0---0 magnetic areas linked with a polymer could gather together then ungather as a result of a pulsed dc field. I think a dc field may be milder physiologically than an ac field yet human tissue culture would be used to find a magnetic wiggle field that had a beneficial or absence of

effect on human tissue lissatricity may also be beneficial at this application I have read that cytomembranez polarize near 1 volt thus a magnetic wiggle at less than a volt is likely to be particularly absent controversial effect.
maya reducing video game
what should people notice? this video game uses color glasses like 3d glasses to hide distractors at a video game activity area, the person actually practices ignoring things only visible with the glasses off , which include phrases, appearances, simulation of actual "avoidable activities" the person practices until they can ignore distractors at their environment. the video game has strong similarities to actuality teaching kids or adults to ignore peers, come-ons, creepy things, things that are creepy that seem otherwise. this is a response to the idea of what modality of ethics is right to teach kids, supposedly there is "teaching" verbal suggestion" actual "leading from example" yet these may not be as effective as a simulation. that way a person could teach their kids to notice authentic value with mutual benefit, rather than seeking to explain the ethical basis, cautionary narrative, or non-basis of human behavior. from an ethical perspective it could be described as "practicing the shared project of ethical behavior" rather than,well the alleged ethicist teaches then we construct a narrative of meaning.
petroleum geology technologies

petroleum geology technologies
at some situ process like oil shale the hydrocarbons are warmed awhile I think a chemical tracer that visualizes the actual warmth at a variety of places as well as fluid motion as well as actual possible hydrocarbon modifications could be accomplished with a hydrocarbon that had a number of tremosesnitive groups on it. amazingly dextrose which is basically hydroxylated 11acane might be a model of compounds that could change color or isotopic ratio with gradual thermal activity. creating these tracer chemicals permits the gathering of lots of data on which part of a situ well, at what temperature, at what duration, produces the highest yield. noting that even with combusting gas at a cylinder micromapping the activity profile causes large efficiency from engineering modifications accurately describing the situ process with a chemical tracer is likely to be beneficial Noting that the US can have as much 40 to $70 USD per bbl Canadian Tar sand or possibly shale oil if a pipeline is built, the creation of better cheaper pipelines as well as cheaper oil transport containers creates cheaper petroleum at the actual user. a simple pipeline modification which may reduce environmental risk is simply a \-O-/ pipe with a tray shape, where the tray would typically direct possible spillage to a lined micro reservoir. This system absent moving parts could create greater pipeline permissability, 40 to $70 oil from canada competes with 100$ valuations, pipeline technology thus reduces oil costs 20 to 30 pct. (note the multiyear average however determines the actual applicability of pipeline technology

) a sensor variation of greater pipeline functionality uses a flow sensor with a tiny storage loop, if the presure fluctuates the storage loop fills, which gives sufficient pressure variation reduction as well as timing cushion to keep the rest of the pipeline from reacting to an under or overpressure event.
(better with image)
surface oilshale or tar sand could have the hydrocarbons concentrated with rapidly flinging the oilshale or tar sand at either snow or warm salt, which may be available at the immediate area. basically grinding the oil shale or tar sand with salt of some temperature transfers the material from the mineral chunks to the salt chunks, then dissolve the salt with water, the hydrocarbons then float or otherwise accumulate, then the salt can be recrystallized. Noting that Canada has a vast snow resource, it could actually be that flinging tar sand at crystallized water then then grinding may actually concentrate hydrocarbons as well much more cheaply.
depending on the chemical engineering warmable salt or plentiful water crystals should adsorb much hydrocarbon from the mineral surface
I think they noticed already yet it was fresh to me, a blob of hydrocarbons frequently floats on a pool of melted hydrocarbons thus there may be zones of hydrocarbon concentration at a situ oil process from oil shale or tar sand where higher concentrations of particularly valuable hydrocarbons occur, that gives the possibility of "slurping" just that part of the resource that is more highly valued at a particular time. If oil is cheap then slurping lighter hydrocarbons from heptane to 11ane might be economically functional to maintain economic competence then when the price fluctuates the larger mass of heavier hydrocarbons is of sufficient value to slurpbasically if you structure a situ process right the "soup" generates areas of sustained "cherry picking" while the oil company waits a few months such that the main resource is valued ab at a sufficient margin
I already partially described this an opportunity to create carbon neutral hydrocarbons from methane hydrates would be to use Fe enrichment at a cassion over an area
compressing a slightly spreadable chunk of oil shale or tar sand causes it to have crenellated edges, then placing a force tangent to the compression causes the microedges to come apart this could be a cheaper approach to getting smaller chunks or particles to make fluidized bed applications
modifying the specific warmth of water vapor when they do situ hydrocarbon gathering they frequently use warm water vapor "steam" is there a way to get water vapor to carry greater specific warmth

petroleum geology technologies

clathrates, methane hydrate crystals spontaneously occur at ocean depths where pressure is sufficient to crystallize them, now along with currently known clathrates it occurs to me that there may be ancient clathrate deposiots where a coating of material has accumulated on them to keep them from redissolving on pressure fluctuation perhaps then these ancient clathrates near sunduction zones may have been warmed to the point where they became longer hydrocarbons like oil, thus the novel idea of finding ancient clathrates, at early paleozoic deeper parts of the early paleozoic ocean that are near plate tectonic edges may have oil
ocean coasts are where lots of nutrients fill the water creating greater biomass that could turn nto hydrocarbons Mapping the ancient coasts at the early or possibly prepaleozoic era gives a kind of area representation of where previous biomass accumulations may have occured. Then with that data finding the staigraphic crumples that accumulate mobile hydrocarbons suggests places oil may be located.
Noting that of half the giant meteor craters surveyed apparently half have petroleum accumulations as the result of fresh stratigraphic crumple permitting accumulation, it is possible that early or prepaleozoic giant meteor craters that have ceased being physical features may exist as hidden crumples, these could be found with isotope profiles of mineral cores wikipedia says there are two or three times as much hydrocarbons at oil shale than there is known liquid petroleum thus thinking about ways to make oilshale as well as tar sands give useful petroleum more cheaply I think that these techniques may be of benefit
Ionic Water conducts electricity, magnetohydrodynamics is a well establishied field, perhaps mass produced coils of icewater painted on blobs of tar sand or chunks of oil shale would absorb electromagnetic energy, as conductors, then develop a magnetic field railgunning the blob of tar sand or chunk of oil shale at a cruncher or absorptive surface. although water based electromagnetic windings would be rather unefficient, the process warmth from the electricity could be used to warm the tar sand or oil shale anyway. the advantage of suddenly flinging tar sand blobs or oil shale chunks at high velocity is that creating microparticles creates greater surface area to benefit hydrocarbon gathering. there is a weird possibiity of hypercentrifuging tar sands this way as well to gather fluids
I have wondered if warm tar sand or oil shale tumbled on an absorbent surface could gather hydrocarbons as a goop transfer process creating the most efficient cheap reusable goop transfer surface might go like this There is an ngredient at 0w40 motor oil that starts with lauryl, basically it is like an alkane that likes to be coiled up at one temperature, then lengthens at another temperature, permitting identical viscosity at a wide range of temperatures so basically you make a polymer sheet of a material with a similar wads up at a particular temperature polymer, have the warmed tar sand coat the absorber, then run the absorber through another temperature area where the lauryl alkaneish like polymer changes shape, releasing the absorbed oil

(nift) Mixing tar sand with salt to transfer the goop onto the salt then dissolving the salt at water then floating up the hydrocarbons to purify them may be an effective way to concentrate hydrocarbions from tar sands. Another approach would be flinging tar sand at high velocity nto snow which would abrade off the hydrocarbons, then melt the snow to gather hydrocarbons on water snow or ice may be a plentiful resource at some areas, salt occurs at geologic deposits

another possibility of this is haloplastics or trhings like a PVDF (pvdf pizeoelectric polymer) variation where under an electric field the stickiness of the absorbant sheet varies
another possibility of this that might be radically cheap is to engineer or breed a custom diatom surface where the little siO2 covered creatures act like oil velcro, yet you can grow massive amounts of them cheaply, with any kind of surface configuration is most effective, similarly CaCO3 surfaced microcreatures could be used, with the possibility that pH treating the CaCO3 absorbent surface could yield oil with co2 plus some CaO
an approach that seems ncredible to me, yet I wrote it is to put tar sand on a taffy puller, which linearizes the longer alkanes at the goop, sort of like the way polyethylene goop is algned to be strong along a filamentous dimension. after you have massively linearized tarsand goop you bring a chemical like ethidium chloride, or some kind of ethidium bromide workalike that is very cheap, ethidium bromide ntercalates between dna strands as it is just the right shape, so a cheap chemical that visited the nterstitices between massively parallel tar sand would also happen to have a reactive metal atom near its core, thus reacting to divide the lengthy alkanes of the tar goop, which produces lighter more highly valued hydrocarbons like octane
I have read that during the 20th century much water was used to clean hydrocarbons (remove ions, sulfur etc) it seems pretty simple to float up the oil then gather it yet there is another approach as well, have the wastewater travel to a vegetation based water treatment area where the plants or microorganisms actually absorb or accumulate petroleum, then some of this could be regained. ridiculous.
large amounts of natural gas ch4 have been found with much larger amounts available creatring a process to turn ch4 to liquid hydrocarbons would be of strong benefit one approach is a methl chloride reaction approach chlorine gas from electrolysus of ocean water is available anywhere notably at ocean ch4 deposits, chlorine gas with ch4 will spontaneously react to form ch3cl or cl-ch2-cl although the reaction is hundreds or thousdanmds of times more rapid with UV radiation to wiggle the orbitals up Mg very prevelent at ocean water may be a catalyst here as well Thus I suggest making methyl chlorides from ocean water with natural

gas using a big UV harvester from sunlight or possibly some human source. the methyl chlorides are liquid whichg makes them cheaply transportable as compared with billion dollar gas ocean cargo things I have heard of. what to do with the methyl chloride at port to make higher length alkanes like octane well, its my impression that the chlorine groups are removable with electricity to build longer hydrocarbons an important risk of this technology though is that cl-c-cl hydrocarbons are powerful greenhouse gases
if you place to containers of water at sunshine one with blue liquid will warm faster as it absorbs radiant IR IO have wondered if the rapidity of travel of warmth through situ warmed hydrocarbon wells (there are multiple patents on artificially warmed oil wells) depends on the IR radiant warmth absorptivity of the minearl or mineral water medium If it does, which would make sense, then there may be a very cheap IR absorptive water soluble colorant that causes underwater flows near oil wells to conduct warm,th noticeably faster noting that the patents on situ warming of oil wells sometimes spend 300 days to warm a well a warmth conduction fluid technology that reduces that even 10 pct could be of noticeable value

this ones pretty peculiar as i feel some other method of mapping geologic features muast have previously been used, yet it is an approach to finding oil resources of a certain macroscopic size things of a particular size have a resonant frequency, thus something like a ^ crumple that collect hydrocarbons actually has a size based resonant frequency even though the feature is very large, similarly a valuable nonpermeable layer under a ^ particularly absent flowing water has a greater likelihood of storing hydrocarbons. this is a way to find previously unfound ^ all over the earth rather than from observational geology or near area mapping efforts the period of a wave that matches a thing like a ^ hundreds of feet or possibly a third of a kilometer large is kiind of near (or I think its kind of near) a third of cycle per second, I think at the shore a big artificial wave shaper (kind of like a breaker) could create these third of cycle per second resonant waves. these huge masses of water would then thud against a big transducer, like 10 or 20 I beams welded toger, where the I beams were actually attached to a nonpermeable stratigraphic layer underwater, then because sensors are pretty good, you could look to find resonant ^ macroscopic features hundreds or thousands of kilometers away locating large numbers of previously unknown petroleum accumulating geostructures at farther distances

creating a new catalyst that turns long goopy alkanes to littler more preferred alkanes like octane may go like this create a big loaf pan sized molecule that a 20 carbon or similar sized alkane could fit at, where the higher energy tips of the big alkane might tend to linger slightly near the Cl which would have a tendency to briefly residencize the lengthy alkane on the structure, if that occurs, then the midarea has a catalytic metal atom, or group of atoms, which sometimes encourage the long alkane to divide. Now

basically as this loaf pan molecule is visited billions of times a second with hydrocarbons, ocassionally it will work. if it were a protein, a protein chemist would say "obviously" that a normal procedure. yet at a mostly nonorganic molecule this might be a new idea at petroleum catalysis this version uses Chlorine to preferentialize the tips of the long alkane lingering, with an Si-kane (partial silane) on the way to the catalytic metal core to be as unnteresting to the c-c-c-c alkane as possible, with Mg as the metal atom at the core cause its cheap, yet is known to affect carbon carbon links (kind of it is published as c=c to c-c) then I made the midarea from two long identical parts so it would be more stronger that the visiting alkane

from(c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c to two c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c)

c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c
Cl Cl
C-Si-Si-Si-Si-Si-Mg-Mg-Mg-Si-Si-Si-Si-Si-C
C-Si-Si-Si-Si-Si-Mg-Mg-Mg-Si-Si-Si-Si-Si-C
Cl Cl

methane hydrates known as clathrates occur underwater where oceanic pressures are sufficient to cause them to crystallize merely bringing them near the surface liberates ch4 gas which is an opportunity as well as a risk at a different idea I wrotew sabout using cassions to isolate an area, I think that building an underwater, water filled, cassion on top of a methane hydrate deposit would create a biological reprocessing opportunity. one company says it has a microorganism that converts hydrocarbons a ch4 bubble filled macrocassion could be a hige bioreactor where the bacteria or algae convert all the bubbling or dissolved ch4 to another product yet only at the circled area, with the fluid moving from the top measured as being environmentally benign. the bacteria are then harvested for products or hydrocarbons

custom sustained explosion fracing The square of the distance law suggests that a pulse of pressure an order of magnitude higher than the usual fracing pressure would drive the microfractures as well as their maintaining proppants much deeper creating a much larger area permeabalized to gas flow Thus I suggest a kind of new sustained explosion that lasts say an entire second, rather than a few milliseconds Most nitrogen based explosives just ncrease their volume suddenly with tremendous rapidity I think it is possible to make a more gradual explosion fracing graphs at patents suggest fracing occurs at like 1/2 an hour to an hour it could be that a regular bunch of high pressure gradual explosions could spped fracing area progession rapidly while [permitying the fracing equipment to be nonharmed as it is just a hydraulic momentary hyperpressure an order of magnitude greater than that which could be accomplished with fracing fluid

pumps at engineering value efficiencies (it might be possible to make a fracing pump with an order of magnituide higher pressure yet wouldnt be cheap enough to make or use) so the combination of gradual explosion based hyperpressure with ordinary fracing pump technology is the thing that fracs more rapidly as well as deeply while being cheap

viewing diagrams of oil recovery wells sometimes they place high pressure fluids or gases near the area to repressuize a well now visualize two wells comparatively near each other ( ) ( ) each with their own pressure with one overpressure, one underpressure measurement. I think that sometimes merely connecting the two wells could create a pressuization at the sufficiency range from just connecting the two wells as obvious as this idea is it is automating it with software (the sotware is the thing) at an area with dozens of wells that makes it particularly valuable as the software could describe the optimal pressurization sharing path to keep the largest amount of petroleum producing area at the overpressure that actually produces oil as to what connects two ( ) ( ) differently pressuized well areas I thought this could be a fracinglike technology at just a ( )-( ) near area although even surface connectors might work

torsional oil well pressurization visualize three or more stacked planar cookie sheets with cookie dough between them, then grab opposite corners ,[]' of the stack then twist what happens to the cookie dough it squishes towards two areas just off center Now think of geostratified areas near an oil well what happens if you do gradual explosions or well pressurizations, do they also torsionally concentrate oil possibly so, what matters though is that the geometry of the system is software predictable telling you how much gradual explosive or pumped pressure to use to pool resources of a predicted viscosity

I do not know if doppler seismology is used at pertoleum geology or not. basically mineral layers have different bandpass area to different acoustic frequencies a doppler (basically just pitch shifting) acoustic beam would pass through the permitted bandpass of all the layered mineral types which gives greater distance as well well as resolution of mapping. rather than measuring moving oil, I use the word doppler to mean a pitch shifting acoustic beam from a moving transducer which is apparently new to wikipedia

Niche variation stochastics prediction doftware this is a petroleum geology hydrocarbon prediction software thing I think that at areas that produce say oil, there is a cveratin amount of natural variation ofd preferred terrain (er, stratigraphic mineral diversity) say 7 kinds of dolomite, so you search a big databse to find any area that also has 7 different kinds of dolomite, then you compare that with areas that have only three kinds of dolomite, or 14. the idea here is sort of that when biomaterials originally accumulated they did

so with environmental variation, kind of like treeline zones near brush or something, only these are algal goop communities. one species communities might have very different petroleum as a result compared with 7 species communities, thus finding a place with 7 kinfds of dolomite might actually be saying, this area had a variety of biomass accumulation zones, some of them productive. yet an area with 14 kinds of dolomite might say "this area had numerous biomass zones, yet it is possible they were so diverse as to create only minimal concentrated volumes of product" whereas the 1 dolomite zone might say "if this is the right kind of dolomite, you've got a lot of hydrocarbons, yet the wrong kind of dolomite means no oil (saudi arabia compared with white cluiffs of dover) so the software could look at the big geology database then find likely new comparatively conservative high likelihood of finding oil areas with 3 to 5 kinds of dolomite. then of course the petroleum geologist would also have the software look to find nonpermeable base layers as well as hydocarbon accumulating strata ^ I mention this as it is a conceptual alternative to just looking to find ^ structures near coasts, as it actually looks to find previous biotic communities of the diversity likely to give oil

visualize a mountain range like the cascades, (note this is different than suggesting there is oil at the cascades) then connect all the mountain peaks with one graph, it looks like a lot of triangles, then connect all the valley bases with each other, looks like a lot of triangles. Now using those two graphs you could likely predict which way water would flow, right? with where it came from up high, as well as possible flow paths. Now ignore the entire mountains n valleys part, then look at is as a deep stratigraphy grapher which shows where thing come from as well as would prefer to go. now use the valleys n mountains part again, only this time guess where paleozoic mountains n valleys actually were, suggesting how their biomass would concentrate. then compare the stratigraphic map of actual known resources with the paleozoic mountin n valley resource model do the two correlate anywhere, if they do you found the math to find more oil at similar places with the software

Those rotating mass oil pumps appear to be improvable, there must be a variety of preferred pump velocities or pressures yet the pump mass appears the same, possibly a slider arm to give different length, or a side area to place mass would permit customization to each well.
viewing the well data of a horizontal well there are minute to minute descriptions of a variety of data as well as location data at about 10 foot areas, I think that using a laser or xenon pulse light chromatogram or spectroscopic characterization of the drillhead fluid would give minute to

minute updates of the fraction of hydrocarbons permitting minute to minute steering of the drillhead towards the richer area of the well. The well graphs strongly emphasize that a graph spacing area [][][] can make a double or triple petroleum flow difference, possibly steering nearer the richer hydrocarbons minute to minute creates a well that is 3 to 7 pct more productive
thinking of the thumper of the movie dune, I think that midwell at horizontal wells,
|
| ....
|==========(thumper)======== a vertical thumper could cause flexing of the sedimentary material possibly causing petroleum to pool around certain areas (.... .. .) thus moving it towards the well
noting that if each of the one per million most thoughtful Chinese thought of one new petroleum geology idea each year those 1400 new petroleum geology ideas would greatly benefit China Wen If you are a sound deep thinker create a new petroleum geology idea each year Jiabao I think the DHAClinton approach of naming politicians something beneficial to remind people of it could reach them. The pemeiere of China could augment their name to see if it worked.

more petroleum geology ideas
plate a metallic catalyst on a stretchable surface while stretched , return to unstretched form then see if resulting metal velvet has higher catalytic effects than plated surface. this could be done on conductive rubber or nitinol shape memory metal The idea is that ch4 to liquid hydrocarbons may respond better to higher surface area catalysts with nonlaminar surface flow like metal velvet

petroleum geology ideas
thinking about where organic goop comes from It seems like rain at upper lattitudes causes water courses that then run towards the drier areas. at north america this caused lots of goop deltas along the gulf coast. This theory would predict a fairly narrow area of less than a tenth the continental area to look for hydrocarbons, which suggests predictive value. so does it work at other continents. do patagonian rivers flowing towards the planets middle create deltas of goop, where petrochemicals might be found More meaningfully all the undersea riverbeds from when they were above water may have a direction of travel, thus suggesting a narrow area of delta goops that are now undersea petroleum resources this is an approach to finding oceanic petroleum resources

water passing through material causes chromotographic effect, water stains cause material to visibly migrate then band. I think that at sedimentary materials the gradual migration of water as well as petrochemicals leaves a chromatographic image on the sediment. thus even at test wells along with previously nonproducing wells there may be valuable chomatographicish hydrocarbon traces suggesting Petrochemicals of a particular kind migrated this direction, thus a person making anew well would have a preferred directionality of seeking hydrocarbons, particularly if the cores show multiple chomatographic petrotravels towards a particular direction

(nifty) I think the drillstring could have hoberman like ridges that keep the sides particularly tidy permitting much higher hydrocarbon movement previous ideas

sticky tape on cores makes geodata cassette a mass throughput approach to mineral characterization This described more fully at halfbakery.com

hydrocarbon as well as fluid minerals may respond to tides. There are orbital source gravitometric images now. from the satellite perspective an orbiting gravitometer could actually easily detect what would ordinarily be monthly peak or trough tides several times each 24 hours to find where liquid minerals were most mobile as well as most concentrated. a terrestrial petroleum geologist might make two tidelike measurements a month yet an orbiting gravitometer could characterize the entire planets moving fluid resources several times every 24 hours. you could even make two satellites, one always in front of the moon, one opposite, the difference between their data would always be a high contrast gravitometric image of fluid resources. Further as a contrast enhancer, there may be a gravitometric standard object to creater higher quality imaging. It is possible the three gorges hydro project contains a precisely known hydrovolume that may be used as a data reference to improve imaging
situ transformation of hydrocarbons with chlorine from nacl water, grignard reaction, chlorine
I think the first time I thought about this had to do with making liquid fuel with coal use massive amounts of epsom saltys (natural) with chlorine from nacl water to make MgCl then chjange the size of hydrocarbons all you use is minerals near each other (at least where Mgso4 is) or mgso4 which is cheap. so its coal or oil or kerogen, nacl water, electricity from geowarmth, or noting that they have numerous situ patents on warmth transformation of site minerals what those companies think is a value effective chemistry warmer
silly idea stomatolites may have created hyper deep hydrocarbons, notably some petrochemicals are paleozoic, so stromatolites are waaaaaay before that noting that stromatolites were the main form of earth living tissue

during an entire 2 billion years n they created an oxygen atmosphere There Must Be a Lot of What They Turned into which is a silly theory, yet it is not even described on the first page with a blog like "so, where is the stromatolite oil, coal or gas then"
one reply would be that mineralized stromatolites suggest that silification rather than hydrocarnon migration occured yet silication takes vastly longer, so if there are deep stromatolites there might actually be hydrocarbons migrated upward of them apparently alabama has stromatolites with dolomite so thats ancient rotting vegetation with high permeability minerals of course thats silly because the dolomite is actually more organisms layered on the stromatolites when they were near the surface, so that particular area would have had the stromatolite products long outgassed
divided pipe hvac software at buildings HVAC software says it saves 20 pt or more energy, yet what it does is just balace pump ait volume with zonal temperature as well as specified cfm rates. so if there were a well with like high pressure gas above a liquid hydrocarbon, the liquid hydrocarbon might use 20 pt less pumping energy, if the divided pipe kept it away from the gas pressure area, or its possible thatsometimes say gas is worth 1 while oil is worth one. a few months later oil is woth 1.3 while gas is worth .8 a divided pipe hvac like software could adjust to bring the higher fiscal value product per hour to the transport system at the top of the well so well HVAC could be a nimble financial strategy as well as a mere efficiency effect.
stacking proppants
paint on glass oil on a mineral is a little like paint on glass, is there some chemical or object that will ted to nestle between them, then permit the oil to move. when you think about paint peeling, the paint gets slightly curved while it rigidifies, the curve as well as reduced stickiness causes detachment then it moves away from gravity. so is there a way like cool water, with an ionic fluid, that might make petrogoo detach, firm up, then peel off. follow that with warm geofluid to remelt then move the liquid hydrocarbon. (possibly detergents have come between mineral surface n hydrocarbon as well) also detegents go between mineral n oil possibly carboates are hydrophilic while oil is lipophilic, the detergent goes between them. It may also be possible to find a way to get dissolved gas, nitrogen or possibly argon, to go from eentsy compressed at fracing pressures to bubble sized between oil n mineral.
dissolved gas nucleation sites between oil n mineral
a new detergent that films on one mineral while beads up another, thus drawing fluid together
halogenated fracing detegents (fracing already uses detergents, are they halogenated yet
like that MIT person that light a few hundred watt light a few hundred meters away with resonance coupled nduction power a microdigging robot to sample a wider area at any movement direction also if the energy is sufficient have the microdigger robot go to mineralized water areas then

electrolize to make hydrogen oxygen gas this has well pressurization benefit it may also combine with gas to detonate causing microfractures that cause greater hardocarbon permeability with higher yield
use resonance coupled nduction to power capacitors which then hyperenergize a one use electromagnetic coil like at the coin squisher magnets that vaporize the coil. the purpose is to create a very high power brief electromagnetic mapping pulse that travels two or three orders of magnitude further through minerals to do mapping. the two or three orders of magnitude is compared to the em metal detector coil I saw at the petroleum museum image online. a vaporizing coil mapper could see at much greater depth through minerals as the em amplitude is vastly larger.
little standing waves (like same as it ever was video) at a sedimentary mineral or sponge that also has a high amplitude gradual wave may vibrate fluids towards larger gap areas making them more transportable with the big wave or pressure fronts passing. kind like vibrate the fluid to the most traversable sponge chambers then gradually press the sponge.
situ hydraulic velocitization with area if you view a stream, then put a fabric at part of it, the fabric will accumulate gunk, as a result the remaining area of the stream will move faster, thuis it is possible to use area specific gunking up to create higher velocity. Thus it may be that putting reversible antiproppants at a frac actually creates higher gas travel velocity, which makes the rest of the well pumpless or cheaper.
foraging theory math foraging theory sometimes compares a person walking along looking with a glance to find a treat once every few meters with another person that walks a hundred meters between areas, then at each widely spaced area makes a bunch of micro trips.
\|/ \|/
-----o------o-----o-----o----- compared with -----\
/---/-------------------------------------
I think that if you look at producing wells you can make a foraging theory math graph that overlays producing wells, then you use a correlative computer program to suggest places to make wells based on far enough away to be sipping different resource pools, foraging success graph extrapolations, The groovy thing, is that if you develop thid model without looking at the underlaying geology, then it predicts adequate new well places at new (yet verified production area data sets) areas at a particular financial rate of success (better than breakeven) then you have a mechanism that successfully puts wells at places not predicted with geology, which When Geologically Characterized Describe New Productive Geologies(!) so its math wildcattng that teaches what new oil finding geology looks like, which can then be used the usual way to find oil based on geology maps English version: theres an oil or gas well at Pa as well as LA, so we make a well between them, because we specified better than breakeven at our foraging theory location data, we get an arkansas well, about three of those gives a producing well, which also teaches us about a completely unexpected geostructure that has petroresources.

nitogen trichloride explosive fracing mousse from ait as well as naCl water electrolysis I think that an oil water blend known as a mousse could contain nonreactive nitrogentrichloride where the nitrogen trichloride is made on site from nacl water as well as atmospheric nitrogen which I read is actually made now with membrane systems. nonexplosive as a solution nitrogen trichloride or tribromide is made to be an oil water mousse, then pumped at frac sites. the mousse decombobulates (separates) after a few minutes or hours causing autodetonation nitrogentriiodide is stable at solution, then when it dries on paper it explodes, so its possible when an oil water mousse separates the nitrogen trichloride is less dislloved thus explodes.
ammonia with hydrogen peroxide from air water electrolysis creates hairbleach chemical that surfactants as well as widens permeability at fracs thats like 20 petroleum geology ideas to go on the next video which would be better with more anime girls
catalytic reforming of hydrocarbons may be improved with the use of resonance coupled nductive structures The electricity at a distance phenomena permits the refinery to warm specific areas as well as cuastom produce hydrocarbon movements. thinking of packing trays at a catalytic reformer, these can be custom warmed or vibrated, possibly where acoustic resonance effects cause a particular kind of liquid hydrocarbon blob size at a distance
turning nastural gas to liquid hydrocarbons is sometimes accomplished with a catalyst I think that the effectiveness of catalysts may be improved with changing the duration of the transitional molecular form the intermediate. noting the phosphorescent materials maintain modified energy levels minutes or hours I think that a cataltyst metal linked to a phosphorescent materal like aluminum styrontiate could shopw varied lerngth on ntramolecular dynasmics with photonic activation of the phosphorescence modified state Further many compounds are phosphorescent with radioactivity, that is a high energy radiographic photon causes minutes or hours of averaged reemission length thus a radioactive phosphorescent catalyst, possibly something as simple as UCo or UAlSrCo could have tunable catalytic ntramolecular dynamics where all of the stimulation energy was from mild natural radioactivirty. that is of benefit at thick or deep systems rather than planar light stimulated p[hosphorescent systems.
it would be marvelous if ch4 could be turned to c8h16 with a catalyst at the hydrocarbon well site large amounts of oceanic gas hydrocarbon reserves are known, the thing is cheap transport of the material.
environmentally milder approaches to getting hydrocarbon resources could be related to the pH of fracing fluid as well as the form of mineral accumulations. electrolysis of water produces hydroxyl or "proton" rich water of varied pH perhaps running this fluid at a layer near the surface would cause the fracing fluid "leachates" to strongly precipitate different chemicals although I do not know if alkalinized well water fluid or acidified well water fluid or pH neutral well water fluid would have fewer naughty solutes, one of the three is likely to be better than the others thus pH

modification near the pregroundwater surface layert may be of environmental benefit The primary purpose of the electrolyzed water woulf be to improve mineral permeability of fracing effects, the thermal energy from nonelectrical output of electricirty output could be used as process energy liker cogen. Also, it is possible the form of tailings may contribute to leachate. My perception was that during the 20th century they would gather as resource, then cover everything with clay. It is possible that during the processing, layering or sizing the afteruse minerals creates a heap form that has milder leachates or autocompensating lerachates (dolomite (oh) on sulfur (h) causes pH neutrality, with grainy parts between clay.
with fracing it seems like fracing at a sweep angle, similar to a person spray cleaning a driveway could of benefit
angle rinse, then proppant, would shift all the microsilt to just one side, I think based on patents that the presence of microsilk may be a soft materia proppants compress nto, which reduces the width of the nerw permeability channel. also a grapgic I saw of fracing suggested 40 minutes of simultaneous fluid with proppant activity rather than, a sweep clean to one side, then proppant approach which could keep the new micropermeability wider longer noting these frac widths have sizes that are teeny, it is actually possibly that electrolized water as a surface prep could microetch or otherwise improve the effectiveness of proppants. as usual the process waermth generated from electrolysis (most likely from ch4 generating eletricity) could be used as part of the resourge getting process
a new kind of electricity atoms have s d pi orbitals Noting that quantum effects work on entire atoms I think it ios possible to send hydrogen or larger atoms through a double slit apparatus then observe only their orbital area of type s, d or pi, that causes the quantum observation requirement to be electrons at a particular place. If the atom has a d or pi orbital detected, then a linked particle also has this orbital energized with an electron. now with previous version of electricity it was desceribed as surplus of electrons always at outermost orbital Now we have quantity of electrons, always at s d or pi location as a beam of occurence. when attaching molecules tio each other, modifying a near core electron or speaking diectly to a pi orbital makes a tremendous difference thus this is kind of like a new kind of electrocombination or electrolysis beam likely to be a catalytic beam as well.
noting that digital watches during the 20th century had a quartz crystal -|[]|- that vibrated at a precise frequency based on shape n mass whemn stimulated with electricity it may be that the micrograins of sio2 or crystal mineral sand may vibrate slighty at just the right electrical field. It is possible that a drill head or surface might actually drill more effectively if the micrograins were electrovibrated with a mild current
making oceanic petroleum getting more environmentally mild may go with more effective precise construction. I heard that the BP deep horizons thing made a mess because when constructed it was noticeably misaligned at

construction. placing small radio or acoustic digital location desceribers on major parts of undersea wells, then noting their location to each other could describe to engineers how true to specification the actual parts were from each other. I do not think gps works underwater otherwise precision locating everything would be a gps activity. It is possible that a gps at water surface, with a network of "radiosondes" or acoustic beacons could preciselty locate the entire data set though.
I saw a graphic that noted the active volume of oil was just 100 to 200 million barrels. slight deviations of beta caused valuation amplification effects, I think changing the active volume would reduce valuation volatility Thus I suggest that the Chinese, the US, as well as Norway each create a 200 million bbl active reserve with big pools opf surface reservoir petroleum, possibly coated with a cm of silicone oil to keep it from volatalizing to the environment. Noting that oil value fluictuations from 70 to 110 a bbl during 200 to 2009 caused gloabal security variations, as well as 100 million person famine I think Norway, which like Sweden devotes an entire 1 pct of its revenue to global social charity could fund an oil valuation stabilization reservoir. the construction might be a few hundred million US$ yet it would prevent vast famimnes as well as civil unrest globally. The US would also build a surface petroleum reservoir noting that the trillion dollar middle east wars may have something to do with oil security, as well as political reactions to oil security. Thus a few hundred million to reduce resource as well as political psychological volatility is a highly effecrtive defense nvestment. China faces a similar political stability opportunity. Petroleum resource disruption could affect the chinese economy similar to the US during the 1970s. Russian oil is plentiful yet frequently politically nterrupted. creating a 200 million bbl reserve of oil pipelined from russia would largely nsulate chinas economy from petroleum volatility. Noting that China was willing to do the yellow river project to improve society the vastly smaller cheaper petroleum reserve may be a thoughtful value to improving asd well as maintaining chinese economic stability.
Thinking about the location of oil a petroleum geologist could view paleoweather direction as well as mineral type. Thinking of large near land water areas like sounds or bays it is possible to predict from the weather which areas will tend to accumulate organic material. weather sheltered coves or the leeward (downwind) sides of big water are calmer thus have a higher likelihood of accumulated organics. so if a person has just a few core samples that say "organics" then they could look to see if a slightly different part of the same core had ripples or high or minimal hydroerosion, thuis suiggesting which of a few test cores was most likely to be on the leeward organic accumating side of a previous bigwater area.
electrolysis of CH4 or rather dielectric disintegration of ch4 at argon presumably gives C, H, H2, as well as possibly a few longer hydrocarbons like c2h6. If there were a hydrocarbon resource with lots of ch4 as well as a use of chemical process warmth, possibly shale or tar sands, then lots of

ch4 could be dielectric disintegrated, producing useful hydrogen, with the warmth completely useable as process warming energy.
although it may not be a petroleum gelogy technology, it might be, If the worlds cheapest catalyst has a use at hydrocarbons then it does. The worlds cheapest catalyst is to dry seawater, electrlize to make Chlorine gas as well as "material" then run water through material, mostly creating soluble NaOH as well as KoH, MgOH, having removed these dissolvable hydroxides some material remains. That material, mostly blended metals is the catalyst. what does it do? I do not know, yet if you try it on a variety of reactions, if it does something beneficial its very cheap n plentiful.
The nernst equation says that the same chemical at different concentrations placed at different electrodes creates electrical potential. Thus 300 1/10 ml crevices, each with its own carbon electrode, at ionic water, might generate as much as 60 volts! I think a millifiore bead like fracing proppant could be made. when experiencing moving ionic fluids the electricity producing microbead proppant could electrolize water to produce hydrogen as well as oxygen gas. this could be used to pressurize an air to promote fluid movement, or to explode, creating creater permeability or a useful pressure wave.
I read that some hydrocarbon wells actually produce mousse , thickish goop, from water oil simultaneouties I think situ mousse could be made to autochannelize kind of like runny pudding with certain chemicals. I wonder what chemicalas I meant theres a possibility that halogenated detergents would be super hydrophilic theres also a possibility that oil water colloids change goopiness at different ph which suggests the previously described cheap electro pH modified water Maybe it was rust, the fe203 fe3o2 cycle that autopuffs fe might actually mess with oil water blends while being cheap.
Regardless of their actual quality, coming up with three new petroleum geology petroleum enfgineering ideas each 24 hours seems to be possible. Thus I suggest a tax credit to companies that use oil technologies patented during the must recent half decade. This would cause large numbers of people to think of new petroleum geology petroleum wengineering ideas then patent them while omitting direct regulation. Prior to my effort about 40 new petroleum geology patents occured each year, this recent month has produced more technologies than that although obviously of varying quality with a complete absence of protyping. a tax credit would multiply my efforts hundreds or thousands of times while creating a much higher amount of quality control. The tax risk to the government is minimal, perhaps a few hundred million dollars, to create orders of magnitude more petroleum geology technology. Thus it is possible trillions of dollars of economic as well as military risk reduction occur as a result of few hundred million dollars of tax risk I urge the Chinese to take this approach as well. Even if only one of every million Chinese felt like creating a new petroleum geology technology idea each year, (rather than 3 every 24 hours) those 1400 new petroleum geology ideas each year would nearly equal the entire previous

patented work. This woulsd bring tremendous reduction of risk to China. Notably Chinas economy is linked to the value of the dollar, thus creating large surpluses of cheap hydrocarbons benefits both the production as well as product accumulating, as well as currency value of chinese interests. also, its kind of mentally pleasant to try to think of new technologies. aside from all this risk reduction, state, duty, persuasion, the actual figuriong out the new technologies is frequently nifty.
I wonder if drill pipe can be standardized as longer resulting as fewer steps per drill string to create cheaper well making
if you think of a coin rotating on edge, it always contacts at the same area, yet a coin with a wider edge with also a slight wobble would trace a minutely different path with each rotation. applying this to a drill head, it is possible a slight wobble with differently shaped drill head could cause the mineral meeting the drillhead to usually meet a millimeterness fresh area of drillhead this would create longer durability sharpness as well as reduce thermal softening or repetitive metal smooshing. That could permit highe drillhead velocity or fewer drillhead changes making wellmaking cheaper
Noting that two opposite rotating disks -] [- create fluid or gas movement patterns -]||| | ∮ | |||[- with noticeable layering (∮ is turbulent flow area) It seems possible there are siome catalysis circumstances where rather than a completely dissolved catalyasts, or a completely surface active plated catalyst a thin layer mildly oscillated catalyst could be more effective. thus moving a blend of liquid ch4 with a fluid layered catalyst between opposite rotating disks could have the high catalyst concentration, oscillation(surface refreshing), thermal optimization to turn ch4 to liquid hydrocarbons then when the hydrocarbon fluids with gas were foofed, that is evaporated, the physical; catalyst particles could be recovered as powder, regenerated if necessay, then reused to catalyze more gas to fluid hydrocarbons preferably this process would be possible at the well head or oceanic hydrocarbon areas. after use some catalysts passivate, it is possible that this effects their mass sortation tendencies, so its possible that at a opposite rotating disk passivated catalyst particles might move to a different area of the system (hilsh vortex tube) -> more active catalyst particles -> (flow normalizer) -> opposite rotating disks -> some of the multigas particle whooshness then is refed to the hilsch vortex tube to concentrate or maintain the pct of active catalyst particles
I think it may be possible to create a detergent that films on one mineral while beading on another detergents are used at fracing now, the idea here is that hydrocarbon clumping moves hydrocarbons differently than making a film like if you were spraycleaning a driveway, a detergent that caused oil to bead, while water filmed, under a certain pressure spray would tend to concentrate the oil from push susceptibility Notably nitrogen from air is available thus electrolisis of N2 with hydrogen may make some high pH (basic) ammoniaish gunk that may emulsify vheaply
like ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^^ ^ each peak of earth crumple has a different height, so each ^ has a different hydrocarbon gas fluid pressure, so you can

"tranch" these at a horizontal drilling map to get higher volume as well as effectiveness at a certain length of transverse well

petroleum geology
tide satellites gravitometry
wicking proppants pH adjust to move hydrocrabons ish
sticky tape on cores then tape cassetteified gives superreadable geology
sample data to create better hydrocarbon prediction databases

Compare the metal detector type electrical log to the distance resonance tuned nducor like the janiceiwc MIT light up a bulb at 300 feet technology. That electrical form could measure deep capacitance as well as microstructure. Last I read it delivered 300 watts a large number of meters obvious yet a much much more detailed well electrical log

Oil retroreflected has obvious polarization nterfeometry colors, when compressed between polarizers that measures things

Micrositing?

Anything that improves the effectiveness of one new oil well 1 pct is worth 40k at well start. as 5m$ is the preferred $value a patent suggests at the estimator on a new well. So that suggesats rational resiting with a 200 meter radius is worth notably more than that, so optimized surface resite has a function mostly patent 7743006 has awesome data Bayesian = what people think works, so the charts suggest 2005 preferences like grainsize as well as water fraction, absence of calcite (water flowed here n lots of it) or metamorphics (rather well overdone) once ocean sourced 4 or 5 times more preferred

So combining these a resonance coupled electricity broadcaster that could detect calcite at 300 meters could be used to microsite a well to the right area at a km2 which could be worth a few million per microsited well, (assuming you want to avoid calcite) which suggests developing the technology would have value

So raster an area, compare highest to average, that’s the benefit of new micrositing data

Arrogance central: does anyone remember if I cured breast cancer yet?

All I remember is promoting se methylcysteine that prevents breast cancer , as well as the mouse beaver RAR difference, wh was at the deleted dancing girl video,

How about this, library (they call them molecule libraries) molecule attaches to Herceptin aberrant receptors at cancer then is lymphocyte attracting,

causing greater autophagy of tissues . a way to find aberrant Herceptin receptors is to see which of hundreds of estrogenic variants given to a particular person radiographically or tomographically attach much more to the tumor. Then use those highly specific steroids to active a gene, much like the synthetic steroid like activator It might work

I read about at the journal of medicinal chemistry , where the gene causes the lymphocyte attraction.

Never before, and probably not now, have I made a video about petrolerum geology. To make this sexier this is the petrosexy georgasmology video. Actual petroleum geologists have the option of creating their own sound track, or just using this sound track n creating their own content.

I noticed there were just 1560 US patents featuring the words petroleum geology, it occurred to methat if a person thought of 3 new petroleum geology technologies every 24 yours 365 days later they would have possibly created about a third of the known petroleum geology patentspace. At ten trillion US$ each year annually, petroenergy might represent 1000 trillion US$, an entire quadrillion us$. So I figured some of the ideas might be of value, particularly if they actually function.

So this video has little descriptions of the first 20 ideas, along with content measured as keeping youtube viewers viewing.

so cheap oil brings benefit
On a humanitarian note apparently during 2009ish a specvulative oil value surge caused a 100 million person famine, so cheap oils saves lots of lives while improving the lives of lots of people. Recreational Petroleum geology may actually be a kindness to others as sometimes it will yield actual implemented useful technologies

Remember awesome people like the viewer have the option of zooming along the chronobar to read each page at their preffered contemplation speed. 20 ideas could be a 20 minute video, this is a three minute video.

These words may jump to content

Well data seismomath fracing chemicals mech engineering aboutthisvideo

written with the stylist tendencies of the Onions "urban" editor because Im feeling idiotic also its either blurbs or a 20 page thing

like theres these minerals... nobody dont know where they came from

(nifty) so, fracing proppant gotta be cheap, yet is pretreating ottowa sand to be firmer cheap enough, apparently people coat sand with carbon nitride to make better proppants, so as cheap as proppants are, there is an opportunity to technologize them. one option a coating has is to be an electret, that is to have a permanent ionicity effect, this could effect fluid flow rates. another possibility is to make puff frac proppants, again noting that carbon nitride is actually considered at some applications, a puff frac proppant might also have a value application. what is a puff fracant, well, if you wikipedia rice krispies you hear about a goop, that when placed at a lighter pressure area puffs, now a hydrocarbon well has a variety of hydrostatic pressures yet the idea that a tinier proppant could go deeper, then expand when the engineer readjusted the fluid pressure might create more permeable area.

Now I read that huge amounts of a standard form called ottowa sand is used as a fracing proppant, the thing is as a engineering definitional item, a standard that suggests ottowa sand might be being specified automatically when other proppants are better

Casuallly clueless talks geoimaging

yo, I hear contrast enhancers work on all digital imaging so here are some geoseismic contrast enhancers to producer higher quality data to produce more accurate models Bismuth, a very high mass, cheap nontoxic element as chunks or well liner pipes can be placed at wells as mass imaging refrences to define a particular digital area, then when the imaging pulse occurs there is this reference standard. Other systems like satellite imaging to medicine get multiples of higher resolution from the application of contrast enhancement standard, thus bismuth physical references may be of benefit

theres all this math ive heard of yet do not know how to use that appears to be directly applicable to geoimaging acoustic Do solitons as a reader beam (or explosive form) make sense, it is possible that geoengineers already refer to these as compression waves anyway, the thing is that solitons have farther reach as well as more defined media effects. The main thing is making solitons travel functional at a blended medium. Perhaps a soliton could be used to characterize just part of a geophysical resource that has another data image source, then the heightened reference resolution at particular areas used to improve the data quality nongeology systems that use laser interpolated imaging have much higher resolution

also what about antinodal imaging, antinodal imaging could have specific bandpass effects just at particular mineral types or sizes. when two waves go through each other there is an absence of amplitude, yet at different frequencies these antinodal waves would scatter differently at different sized

sedimentary inclusions, providing higher quality data on the actual material. I figure that correlates a database with hydrocarbon knowledge.

(nift) I wonder about tides, these effect large fluid areas, yet it is possible that a monthly high n minima tide could affect a geomimaging occurence, possibly showing where the fluid feels like going, which might be suggestive of high flow rate hydrocarbon areas, that is optimal drill places where the resource is most fluid. so two images at monthly extremes might show these hypermobile areas.

(nift) I think I heard or read the first petroleum was found at natural seeps, it just oozed out of sedimentary rocks at the surface Lets find more of these (clueless look) (pause) underwater, all over the place! it goes like this oil eating bacteria are present at nature, engineer these to make something like GFP or a stable isotope ratio that is really obvious to an automated sensor, then these bacteria, perhaps at the mediterranian, find unseen seeps n oozes, then make their nontoxic high locatability tracer compounds. some of those become hydrocarbon resource sites further it might be possible to have the bacteria give other tracers when they were colonizing other valuable mineral resources to give greater resource mapping

sudden death on all humans before my next breath people go to Heaven when they die

-||||||-

theres all this math ive heard of yet do not know how to use that appears to be directly applicable to geoimaging acoustic solitons as a reader beam (or explosive form) make sense, it is possible that geoengineers already refer to these as compression waves anyway, the thing is that solitons have farther reach as well as more defined media effects. The main thing is making solitons functional at a blended medium.

(nifty) Make multimineral sensing a regular part of making water wells

What if the companies that make waterwells had some kind of mineral identity sensor at the drill, then the minerals sensor would upload the data to the cloud, producing thousands to millions of data values at a very wide geographic area, even if they only sometimes noticed hydrocarbons other times they might notice geophysical correlates of valuable geology. There are two approaches, just gather then vend the data, or a tax credit to water well drillers that upload public domain geological data.

water well drilling could have atomatic sensing of mineral value to create larger databases

Many people have noticed sedimentary minerals have banding, often from iron. Theres lotsa things that dissolve rust, like naval jelly h3po4, perhaps

pumping a rust dissolver at sedimentary rocks will superpermeabalize a lateral area permitting greater flow of hydrocarbons. One approach is actually electrically pH modified water, water at electrodes becomes acidic or basic, thus large amounts of ionized water might actually be rust dissolving, turning rust banded sediments to channel permeabalized hydrocarbon transport channels much more cheaply than H3PO4

special clueless section

providig supplemental hydrostatic pressure to wells might be accomplished with

although I have my doubts, Gel covered proppants might be producible at the well. Aluminum hydroxides from clays are swelling gellants are slightly gelid as well as slippery as a result of pH controllable mineral gels. it may be possible to mass produce these gels on site from natural clay with electricity. gel coating proppants might give greater reach at one pH then be strong at place with another. Is it possible that placing these at the water layer under hydrocarbons would volumetrically increase the pressure causing greater hydrocarbon movements

visualize a rotating coin, going rapidly, turning on its edge. It always uses the same part of the edge to rotate. Now what if it were engineered with multiple parallel ridges

along with all this talk of finding resources is the idea of tapping them more affordably. Imagine if all wire were the same diameter, the huge wires used to transmit long distance electricity would be used on appliances, nonefficient n expensive. so it occurs to me that well diameter as well as drills might be more application customized to provide better value.

petroleum geology
electret frascing
puff fracing
horizontal -||||||-- with side areas produced at drill head
soliton geophysics
the month sized super tides tidal petrofluid describes reservoir size
bismuth well contrast enhancer
antinodal distance effect furthers sensing
element 16 volume changes with surroundings, also the element 16 travel effect describer. crystal liquid crystal crystal
tectonic equidistance from plate edge as a chronomapper of geologic era of hydrocarbon resource like
PA|North sea
TD |N

water well drilling could have atomatic sensing of mineral value to create larger databases
lengthways on well isotope labels show actual horizontal microarea of hydrocarbon resource motion, then database suggests modify
h3po4 dissolves rust, sedimentary things have "bands" thus po4 or electrolized ion water could create bands of hyperpermeability permitting more rapid hydrocarbon travel to well
drillhead adjusts angle to go with prefeerred orientation of sedimentary grain to make more permeable
actual fluid reservoirs even water or mineral fluids could have well robots visit the perimeter of the fluid areas then sample at the spherical perimeter to characterize resource
algal goop freshwater delta streambed size blobs as a suggestor of geophysical resource at certain distance like KM
oil seep locating bacteria make gfp when they meet hydrocarbons thus characterize large surface seas or possibly fluid reservoirs

(nifty) removing histones from oilseeds makes them grow 3 or 4 times more rapidly some halophile seed oil species may compete with mineral oil if grown more rapidly

drillheads
narrow then elevator like side cleaving, a little like underbalance avoids gooping up microstrcuture
contests,
gradual 24 hour chirp provides crisper data

Notepad notes, the previous material was notes taken at yahoo correspondence

Russian oil appears to freshwatergenic as with plate tectonics the russian landmass reshapes yet is always nonmarine
I keep trhinking about a way to cheaply dissolve quartz because then porosity goes way up also I wonder if ther are hydraulocatalytic chemical processes where fluid pressure actually rises as a result of decomposition of minerals as that would create greater fluid motion pathways along with hydraulic pressure. some very coomon weird things like the lessening of the hydration of iron oxides could produce a volume effect
 of
im getting the clue here about source beds n gravitometers where tracing paleozoic gravity variations (fancy way to say mineral densities) would likely map which general direction petroleum migrated during the paleozoic

(nifty) people feel as if they know all the ways to crumple a plane yet from reading geometry sometimes there are new approaches a computer math thing that came up with more ways to crumplea plane than people now know about then searches something like a google earth stratigraphy database to find near similars could find unthought of ^ that have sequestered petroleum
noting that reservoir is described as 5 billion $ of oil, finding new geometries of plane crumpling that suggested previously hidden ^ near shale is of value Like what if a nonpermeable mineral layer is somehow 5 pct more elastic along one cartesian direction than another, then theres a temporycrumple event, then a relaxation, (another way to say that is, what is the go back to source shape tendency of different nonpermeable mineral layers, if is even .o1 pct, that might accumulate anisotropically creating ^ from a new process not previouslydescribed . does that create sideways striation of ^

well, wheni was doing form programming I noticed that html textfields actually supports 32k of characters so ill just make my suggestion here I think mit complimentary courseware could be modifiedslightly to be even more effective there is a simple way to record how often a person uses a scroll bar with html, when you measure scollbar use you can tell if they are reading the text pages as they will ncrement ahead every few seconds Heres how to do this, just place an array of transparent gifs next to the right side of the page every time there isa mouseover event the javascript program noticesthat then fills a clientside database with the users mouse motion activity, then ocassionally send this back to server to nvisibly trace actual page ntentional scrolling, which suggests active human learning, then to improve the actual course comprehension put up two or three versions of each course notes then see which students get the farthest nto the reading suddenly you are reaching people with more information Yay MIT

so apparently making cheap natural gas liquefaction technology would make LNG vastly cheaper. ive wondered why they do not pipe it to sealevel far offshore could go _____| seabed then up rather than surface then put it at weird polymer flexi containers, then let gravity compress it to liquid as it drops to ocean floor, then flexy container has a different float up mechanism. It liquefies natural gas, has very few parts is also kind of amusing

(nift)when I think of LNG transport or any cryogenic transport I think of how any physical link causes warmth movement I think it is possible electroosmosis could be used at the surface of a fluid to reduce evaporation, redirecting surface molecules to the bulk of the fluid where the coolness would rapidly develocitize them thus electrosmosis could be a way to reduce evaporation as well as the possibility of spreading area

evapofountain spouts (fizzy areas) as a result of a hyperegularized surface Thinking of keeping things cool at a dewar its possible electrosmotic motion, or motion reduction could effect more efficient cryostorage of LNG also think of the nsulator around the dewar, like the styrocrate, the outer surface of the styrocrate could use electrosmosis of a layer of something like vacuum oil to always minimize surface thermal outward flows (perpendicular to surfaceish, even though of course many atom movements would be tangential to surface) to create surface stillwind creating greater nsulating ability

so is there a geometrical or other formulaic ncrease n the number of kinds of time with higher dimensionality 3d1t has linear chrono 4d2t 5d3t string theory numberD number-2T at systems with >1 T does T have interactive forms I think I read that the strong or weak nuclear force gets asymptotically tinier the neaer you get, wheas oth fields get larger, at numberD t>=2 does time nearness form what kind of shape

One problem with the mean is that the tails of the size distribution, which are hard to measure accurately (fine stuff gets lost; big stuff is too “lumpy” statistically) have a strong effect on the computation.
notably the fine stuff affects percolation while the big blobby stuff permits rapid fluid flow, thus the usenet oracle distribution notation 7bgr3 describes a normalish distribution along (0 to z) quintiles petroleum geology softaware might be rather thrilled to compare quintiles (0-10) (n)(n)(n) (r to z) being an identifier that says minimal occlusive silt, lots of huge blobs its kind of like digital kurtoses

rather than looking at the size of the distribution of the mineral microchunks one could look at the size of the noncontinuous oil blobs, spread out per area unit of space, possibly divided with the porosity of the umm general mineral formation, to give an amount/mobility number where explosions could change either mobility, or create geometrically predictable bands of clumped newly linked oil blobs. so a petroleum geologist is then directing a "unite the blobs" or "porositize the substrate" frac or explosion effect to create a higher pertroleum flow rate

sediment size decreases progressively downstream. (This is called downstream fining.) If this obviously detectable at sedimentary minerals then petroleum geologists could possibly find upstream of a particular sediment to finder larger grained petroleum deposits where (larger grains would be likely to have larger gaps) (online says finer sediment is more porous, wow) permitting different petroleum flow rates, this would be true

even at currents at open seas, so a directionality of previous fluid flow likely already informs petroleum geologists

to my amazement reelasticity may be part of crumple hydrocarbon resources, sort of comically, the meteor crater oil may have had a big migration effect from simply doubling the porosity as a result or shifting overminerals, thus permitting particular direction flow. I do not knoqw of other geologic effects where lots of mass was lifted off a petroleum area, suddenly doubling porosity, from re elasticity, permitting new flows to concentrate

iffy yet fun wow mica flaces create pseudomatrix, yet mica flakes are suberply frequency responsive, if you ultrasonicate mica at the right frequency it is likely to cleave rapidly as a result of the very uniform laminar spacing, so ultrasonics aimed at mica minerals could actually affect porosity

goofy sonic scanning explosive geotextile geotextiles are large area fabrics that frequently lay on the ground. giant fabrics that stabilize hillsides so an acoustic imaging seismologist just specifies, lay that large area geotextile along the ground, then the software uses the large area grid to create small acoustic microsiesmic sounds with explosives that are part of the geotextile, that permits an imaging scientist to coincide 2, 3 ,4 or a huge plurality of wave sources at a preferred time interval to do acoustic imaging, creating fabulous nodal energy effects at depth which the software then figures out, the purpose is also to create a micromapped area at depth to create much higher resoltion drilling, having noted that a few meters difference affects actoil oil production a lot. so at an oil well location acre, you would use an acoustically emitting geotextile to superoptimeze where on that acre to drill to find hydrocarbons, also the geotextile could be reusable, its kind of amusing to think of the distributed explosives or sonicators being activated from a laser at a distance rather than being wired or CPU wifi communicated people at MIT geosciences are doing awesome things with data this gives them more data from a controllable simultaneous dimensional transducer

not petroleum geology yet it is possible the electro osmotic effect where the actual size of the electro osmotic area near a surface is kinda little 3 dby lengths, could be gotten around with a focal electron source like a rod moving near the surface of a liquid, to produce an electro osmotic motion, far from a side area, a plurality of these could create a larger fluid motion. like if you toss glitter onto liquid then electrify the glitter, the fluid moves, if you electrify the floating glitter patternistically you get patterned fluid motion, ncluding macromotion from multicombined tiny motions so this is kind of a way of moving fluid with moving the fluid near the microconductors floating at the surface, yet a colloid would have possible conductors disperesed throughout the goop, so a planar em wave might be

patternable to move the goop at the middle of the amount. a nifty calculation would be, if you do electrophesis like thing on a bunch of differently nanosized conductors, then do electrosmosis on them at their particular em antenna frequency could you get them all to move at the same time, that would be like robot motion impelling goop

so as kind of pointless application if you paint a chunk of mineral like an oilshale with photovoltaic paint, on a layer of microsized metal antenna chunks that could absorm em energy then are rather calm that would very gradually pull ooze out of the chunk from sunlights energy. this could make a fun approach to art restoration, electrosmosis of oil stains out of famous old paintings at about 10,000 seconds per linear meter of moving oil, or 10 to 100 seconds per mm of goop motion or as the mit paper says 30 micrometers per second

what would look kind of like magic, yet would be science, is to use the way a wire about 10 to 40 feet above the ground has a potential difference with the ground, then use that very gradual electrical motion to make electroosmosis at the top of a container full of fluid which em frequency sorted to electrosmosis pull certain ions up then to a channel, gradually a concentration of that ion would occur at whatever the channel led to, possibly giving a elfish no moving parts way to separate sea water to metals it would process 1 meter of fluid every 10,000 seconds, which as a kind of multiyear honored sculpture would create big accretions of metal

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Compare the metal detector type electrical log to the distance resonance tuned nducor like the janiceiwc MIT light up a bulb at 300 feet technology. That electrical form could measure deep capacitance as well as microstructure. Last I read it delivered 300 watts a large number of meters obvious yet a much much more detailed well electrical log

Oil retroreflected has obvious polarization nterfeometry colors, when compressed between polarizers that measures things

Micrositing?

Anything that improves the effectiveness of one new oil well 1 pct is worth 40k at well start. as 5m$ is the preferred $value a patent suggests at the estimator on a

new well. So that suggesats rational resiting with a 200 meter radius is worth notably more than that, so optimized surface resite has a function mostly patent 7743006 has awesome data Bayesian = what people think works, so the charts suggest 2005 preferences like grainsize as well as water fraction, absence of calcite (water flowed here n lots of it) or metamorphics (rather well overdone) once ocean sourced 4 or 5 times more preferred

So combining these a resonance coupled electricity broadcaster that could detect calcite at 300 meters could be used to microsite a well to the right area at a km2 which could be worth a few million per microsited well, (assuming you want to avoid calcite) which suggests developing the technology would have value

So raster an area, compare highest to average, that's the benefit of new micrositing data

Arrogance central: does anyone remember if I cured breast cancer yet?

All I remember is promoting se methylcysteine that prevents breast cancer , as well as the mouse beaver RAR difference, wh was at the deleted dancing girl video,

How about this, library (they call them molecule libraries) molecule attaches to Herceptin aberrant receptors at cancer then is lymphocyte attracting, causing greater autophagy of tissues . a way to find aberrant Herceptin receptors is to see which of hundreds of estrogenic variants given to a particular person radiographically or tomographically attach much more to the tumor. Then use those highly specific steroids to active a gene, much like the synthetic steroid like activator It might work

I read about at the journal of medicinal chemistry , where the gene causes the lymphocyte attraction.

(experty systemish)

Petroleum geology technologies

During 2011 ch4 gas was 7 times cheaper than liquid hydrocarbons per amount of produced energy Thus there is a strong value to creating liquid hydrocarbons from ch4 Many approaches use catalysts This is a new kind of ch4 to liquid hydrocarbon catalyst

Many catalytic materials work most efficiently at particular temperatures as well as pressures, researchers have compared the US diamond anvil technology with the former Russian superbaric hydraulic technology. The Russians made a gigantic hydraulic machine to research the effect of high pressure on chemistry, the US researchers just used a microsample between two diamond plates to achieve higher pressures while keeping a viewable reaction. Now use semiconductor fabrication technology to create a million or billion variably sized microchambers on silicon silicon nitride or diamond coated silicon nitride at a flat disk or semiconductor style wafer Then create a second disk or wafer with the complementary impressing shapes of varied sizes. When sandwiched together with ch4 these million or billion diamond pressure chambers will first describe the optimal pressure regime to do catalysis while various chemical vapor deposited possible catalysts are measured as to their effectiveness at a million or billion chemical variations. This technology rapidifies catalyst research tens of thousands or hundreds of thousands times more rapidly than 2oth century approaches. Further the diamond disks may be used to catalyze ch4 to liquid hydrocarbons at production a vibrating system where billions of microtechnology near nanotechnology micropressure reactors like >] with the right coating of catalyst could actually be used to make the liquid hydrocarbons at the well, which greatly improves energy portability. A vibrating scroll compression technology similar to two metal vinyl LPs could continually microcompress the ch4 at the catalyst at bulk to produce hydrocarbon liquids

Nanomesh proppants

Proppants are little blobs, sometimes natural silica, that keep microfractures permeable to hydrocarbons propped silicon carbide or nitride proppants are patented thus may have economic value silicon carbide nanomesh is latticelike ultralight silicon carbide that is about 5 times lighter than aerogel. I think that little eiffelblob proppants would have vastly less mass thus travel further while the fracing water travels through the newly created permeability spaces. The published advantage of the silicon carbide proppant is that as the geology relaxes with gravity it stays strong enough to keep the micropermeabilities passable longer compared with ordinary silica silicon carbide or nitride nanomesh would be similarly hyperstrong yet travel further with water. There is also a newer opportunity to clump nanomesh proppants on each other or on ordinary silica. Nanomesh silicon

carbide or nitride proppants are engineerable to float, thus one proppant could tend to accumulate as a base, another as a support, keeping the microchannels open wider longer more effectively. This may also create opportunities to blend two thirds silica proppant with one third nanomesh to create highly value optimizes propped fracing

Quantum linked s d pi orbitals effect quantum inked atoms s d pi orbitals thus causing an electron effect different than outermost electron mobility effects

Its published that twin slit quantum physics experiments work on 114 amu molecules (10 ish boron carbon nitrogen atoms) thus ch4 or even mere hydrogen can be treated as a quantum wave function

Quantum wave functions are linkable yet the specific state of the atom or molecules electron orbital configuration is part of its quantum identity to have two linked atoms or molecules they are more coherent if they share precisely the same orbital configuration. Thus it imaginable that when quantum linking two benzene atoms the moment of linkage would be better more coherent more durable, more nformationally particular if they both are at either chair or boat version simultaneously. Now if we link two hydrogen atoms or two ch4 molecules then radically change the electron orbital characteristics at s d p or pi orbital area, this quantum linkage may apply to the linked atom, it may have susceptibility of detectability if it has the same configuration momentarily, the susceptibility of detection particulariuzes the electron orbital state, creating a modified atom at a distance. Note we didn't actually do anything to the distant atom, we were just able to observe it when it momentarily went out of synchronization with the other atom or molecule at the lab. This very different structuralization of the near nucleus electrons may well produce a very different observable effect the molecule is likely to disintegrate, or an atom is likely to emit a very high energy photon events that may be detectable at greater distances than electricity or most em waves The petroleum geology idea then is to beam quantum linked atoms or molecules as waves then when they meet long hydrocarbons they sychro freak out which causes detectability so its an actual way of mapping hydrocarbons directly rather than from acoustic reflection or near area EM when you think about sending a beam of deep electron linked atoms through space or material as a result of a modified twin slit experiment it is kind of like a new kind of electricity as it effects nonoutermost electrons. Things that move only outermost electrons are the previous kind of electricity. Then there are also published proton conduction technologies, these actually use proton movement at circuits or reactions.

Lets compare this to quantum radar which is apparently authentic

Quantum radar is a hypothetical remote-sensing method based on quantum entanglement.

One possible implementation of such technology has been developed and patented[1] by defense contractor Lockheed Martin.[2] It intends to create a radar system which provides a better resolution and higher detail than classical radar can provide.

The technology is hoped to work by using photon entanglement to allow several entangled photons to function as if a shorter wavelength was used to allow detection of small details while having an overall longer group wavelength that allows long distance transmission.

Here a big company says you can beamcast what amounts to an array telescope of quantum linked objects to get a more detailed view the version I describe just says you can make an effort only to observe part of the electron orbital volume or positions of a quantum beamed atom or molecule The similarities suggest that supertricity or um, mezzanine electrons mezzotronics qlme quantum linked mezzanine electronics may be functional

Its possible Nernst battery proppants could make a surfactant from ambient fluids carboxylating an alkane or using chlorine from electrolysis to give a lipophilic on one area hydrophilic at another area molecule

This is likely to already exist yet an acoustic beam travelling on a vehicle with a acoustic sensor stationary at a different location could systematically traverse an area raster scanning geofeatures at depth Its also possible to have both the sensor as well as the beam mounted on separate travelling vehicles to gather higher quality data or possibly to supervisualize an area found to nifty at the time of measurement

Geologists use fluid tracers now It is possible that chemicals that delay activation to trace could be placed at one area, then portions of the chemical become active to reacting with situ environment thus reacting along the way to grapg the actual chemical environment at a variety of places from one tracer fluid application

----------(gloms reacts)—Measure

----------(gloms reacts)--------Measure

-----(gloms reacts)----------Measure

-(gloms reacts)----------Measure

As the tracer travels just some of it gloms then reacts, the detector or chemistry can tell which stage of reaction occurred where at the mineral resource

Some petroleum geology processes use warmth to convert or fluidize hydrocarbons it is possible that an IR reflective fluid at situ could concentrate warmth to more effectively modify situ keorgen as well as petrochemicals

Clumps of sedimentary material have silt grains chunks each of these is responsive to different drilling forces its kind of like the opposite of a fascht if a drill had side supports that tend to compress an area such that the chunks or grains have greater force at their preferred area of division then drilling is more rapid, compare aligned crackers at parallel== or perpendicular (splat) these have different efficacies of material dividing at a particular pressure

Its possible some geostrata or minerals like dolomite have varying waters of hydration at the crystals That suggests that there is a specific warmth or chemical treatment to change the numbers of waters of hydration which changes the volume either creating greater permeability of causing heightened pressure to move fluids

Geostrata that pool hydrocarbons sometimes have a ^ shape that pools hydrocarbons one approach is to change the mass atop the ^ formation at the gulf coast as well as other offshore areas it may be possible to make a cassionthat completely removes a massive overmass of water, thus causing hydrocarbons to appreciably move towards the depressurized cassion area regenerating wells

Canada as well as Russia has lots of tar sands as well as oil shale I think it may be possible to use frost heave to repeatedly scrape as well as divide water petroleum mousses to concentrate petroleum Among places with snowy winters frost heave can be applied numerous times each 24 hours. Note that some of these places have resources where tyhere are patents suggesting thermal liquefaction or softening, It is possible the naturally occurring cool resource at some loacations could be used to gather hydrocarbons

Noting that some hydrocarbon resources have fossil parts I think it may be possible to generate acoustic energy that is responant at the particular sixe n mass of the fossil parts, the emphasis is actually just creating slightly greater permeability as a result of deep wiggling shapes

Kerogen may be radicalizable or reactivatable (like olefins as destaurated may be reactable) at particular defined surroundings, the creation of these reactants at situ, then at a different temperature as well as pressure furthers reactions that soften or

liquefy kerogen, the patents show very different kerogen reactivities at different temperatures, thus I think this may work. I think I have previously written about if you make 1 pct heptane, will that mobilize dodecane better than dividing dodecane to two decanes? Similar thinking only with reactivity rather than molecule size

I do not know if tar sands with microliquefaction channels would give hydrocarbons more rapidly yet I think it might be possible to create a high viscosity yet high mass oil right on site that rather than floating, would tend to mingle with thicker gooeier natural hydrocarbon fluids providing laminar flow separation channels as well as sepration planes throughout the heavy goop resource. These channels might then preferentially pass high warmth water to liquefy or soften throughout the resource Its slightly similar to “fracing” tar with oil, to create widish laminar flow shaped channels that things can pass through

Macroscopic graphene with piezoelectric pvdflike groups at one side the other side causes ch4 molecules to align with either 1 2 or 3 hydrogens coplanar to surface three hydrogenscoplanar tends to emphasize one hydrogen to the upper surface to be part of an alkane lengthening reaction It occurred to me earlier that acoustic waves on macroscopic grapheme could create standing waves of piezoelectric charge blobbing, the pattern of charge blobbing would improve catalysis because it would cause molecules to align a certain way on the planar graphene surface , the arranging catalyst like action could be refreshed with a slight change of acoustic frequency that moved the standing waves

Passage of materials through partially filled channels is called math percolation theory there are areas (chanell densities) where slight widenings or narrowings or shape changes cause powers of2 or powers of ten greater fluid passage. Viewing a well fluid diagram like (image) I noticed that areas with lots of moving oil had permeabilities of 10 to 24 pct. As a result of math percolation theory I think that 1 or 2 or pct difference at trhe permeability would have more than multiplicative effect thus I suggest making software models that apply percolation theory to all well logs as they are called to find areas where slight changes would produce lots more oil

I hear that use of water at tar sand hydrocarbon processing should be minimized, I think that at places like Canada as well as Russia simply fine misting the oily water or mousse at the air would cause it to freeze divide as a finely divided material then tend to mass sort, repurifying the water to be applied again

This is a non idea yet I will write it anyway. Nuclear powered underwater geosampling robots could make test wells at a wide variety of places near the ocean base they could make carbon fiber pipe from treatment of organic molecules filtered from water